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By Eight Votes Commons Says Yes to the EEC

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—By a margin of only eight votes, 309 to 301, the House of Commons tonight approved in principle the legislation to bring Britain into the European Economic Community.
It was a much narrower victory than Prime Minister Edward Heath and his colleagues had wanted. It raised immediate questions about the prospect of the legislation as it goes through the long parliamentary process—and about the state of the parties.
The Conservative government won only because five members of the small Liberal party voted with it. Had they joined the Labor opposition, the government would have been defeated.
There were ugly scenes on the floor of the jammed House when the vote was announced. Some Labor members rushed up to the Liberal leader, Jeremy Thorpe, and began pushing and manhandling him until more rational colleagues pulled them apart. Veteran observers could remember nothing so unpleasant in the recent history of Parliament.
Tonight's vote gave the legislation, which adapts British law to all the regulations of the EEC, its second reading. It must now go through a lengthy stage in a committee of the whole House of Commons, which will provide further opportunities for Labor efforts to upset the government's central program.
One result of the close vote will be to put even more intense pressures on the pro-European members of the Labor party, headed by the party's deputy leader, Roy Jenkins.
Last Oct. 28, 69 members of this Labor group joined with the Conservative government when the House of Commons first voted on the negotiated terms for entry. The result was a massive majority of 112 in favor of entry, 356 to 244.
But Mr. Jenkins and his colleagues then decided that they would have to toe the party line henceforth. Their switch made the difference and brought about tonight's extremely close vote.
Party Line Holds
The Jenkins group decided to stay with the party line, even though they knew that would look inconsistent with their European principles. They reasoned, that only that way could they remain within the Labor party and continue the fight to bring the party back to its position in favor of entry.
But the public pressure on these Labor members to vote as their consciences dictated—on Europe—would indicate seems certain to grow after tonight. Mr. Jenkins and his colleagues may also have found themselves in a difficult position. The House of Commons, which is the center of the political life of the country, is now divided on the issue of entry into the EEC.
The widespread belief in London tonight was that the three-day court of inquiry, which held hearings for two days this week, will propose a wage increase large enough to be accepted by the 280,000 miners, now in the 35th day of their strike.
If so, the strike could end within a week. But power restrictions—which have crippled British industry, led to the suspension of 1.5 million workers and left millions of homes in darkness—would continue for several weeks. Officials of the Department of Employment thought the number laid off—up 100,000 from yesterday—could be more than 1.5 million because many small employers do not report layoffs.
Continuation of power restrictions beyond a strike settlement would allow time to replenish stocks for coal-powered generators. They supply 75 percent of Britain's electricity needs.
Government officials said today that even if the miners' lead "to accept the proposed wage increase, more drastic power cuts would be needed, beginning on Wednesday. John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, said the new restrictions would apply to domestic and industrial users and would mean that some factories, now under orders to operate only half-time, would close.
One immediate result of the acceptance of the proposals would be an end to picketing of power stations and coal depots. This would free already mined coal for the generators.
"If we decide to recommend to our members acceptance of the proposals, there is no doubt that we would recommend also that the pickets should be lifted right away," said Joe Gormley, the union leader.
Compromise Likely
The inquiry, headed by Lord Witherby, a judge in Britain's highest court, the House of Lords, is expected to propose a wage settlement below the miners' demand of 25 percent more, but above the last offer of the coal board. The board said it would accept whatever the inquiry suggested.
The miners, who earn a basic wage of about \$47 a week for surface workers to \$78 for those underground, are seeking from 10.40 to \$18.20 a week more over 2 months. The coal board offered raises between \$7.15 and 10.40 over 18 months.
The paralysis caused by the strike spread further throughout the country today. More electric trains closed, and homes were left out for up to nine hours as an extension of the power cuts.



British Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Of Londonderry Bus Driver Protestants, Catholics Join To Denounce IRA Killing

BELFAST, Feb. 17 (AP).—Roman Catholics and Protestants, in a rare show of unity, protested side-by-side in Londonderry today at the terrorist slaying of a part-time militiaman, while the Irish Republic government launched a new crackdown on guerrilla sympathizers.
But bomb terror in Belfast was unabated by the wave of revulsion which has swept the province following the killing in Londonderry last night of a bus driver, Thomas Callaghan, a Catholic in the Ulster Defense Regiment. Gunmen set off two big blasts in the capital, injuring several people.
Mr. Callaghan was shot dead by gunmen who dragged him from the cab of his vehicle and bundled him into a car. His hooded body, with his hands trussed behind his back, was found three hours later.
Hundreds of Roman Catholics and Protestants in Londonderry stayed away from work today in protest against the killing, which they blamed on the Irish Republican Army.
Fifty youths representing both feuding denominations demonstrated outside the city's police headquarters and handed in a petition demanding the enforcement of law and order in Londonderry.
Catholic Church leaders denounced the murder in Londonderry, large areas of which are virtually under the rule of IRA men fighting to oust British troops from Northern Ireland and unite the province with the Catholic Republic.
Seven persons were cut by flying glass when a bomb shattered the Belfast offices of British Caledonian Airways. The police charge was dumped by a young man who warned the staff to get out. Minutes later came the explosion, which wrecked the office. It had only just been rebuilt following a previous terrorist assault.
Shortly afterward, three youths placed another bomb in a grocery in downtown Belfast. The woman grocery owner only had time to run into the street before the bomb detonated. She was hospitalized suffering from shock.
The blasts maintained the average of two major explosions a day this week.
Across the border in the Irish Republic, police arrested four leading members of the Provisional Sinn Féin—political arm of the extreme nationalist wing of the IRA—in dawn swoops across the country.
They charged John McGill, a former Sinn Féin legislator in the republic's parliament, with offenses against the State Act arising from a recent speech. The other three men, Sean Lynch, Liam Moylan and Liam Walsh, will probably face similar charges.
Irish Premier Jack Lynch's government is said to have been embarrassed by the dropping of charges against seven men—two of whom were favored nation status.
Today's development appeared to suggest movement in this direction. So far, only Poland and Yugoslavia, among the Communist nations, have been granted the tariff-reducing status which is enjoyed by most non-Communist states. Congress now has before it a bill giving this trading advantage to Romania.
President Nixon Monday lifted restrictions on U.S. sales to China of certain heavy industrial products.
During World War II, the United States shipped billions of dollars in lend-lease materials—weapons, food and other material to the Soviet Union. The amount owed, however, is disputed.
Congressional sources said that the United States in 1960 had been "willing to settle for \$800 million and the Russians for \$300 million."
Rep. Moorhead heads a House Foreign Operations Subcommittee that has sought, in his words, "to bring about the collection of delinquent international debts owed to the United States."
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Jimmy Weinstein intends to notify the subcommittee formally tomorrow of the Soviet bid, Rep. Moorhead said, and "hopefully will provide other details."

Nixon Begins Trip to Peking, Calls It 'Journey for Peace'

Quotes Slogan Of First Men On the Moon

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (WP).—President Nixon adopted a slogan of the first Americans to land on the moon—"We came in peace for all mankind"—as he left today on the first leg of his 11,510-mile flight to Peking.
Describing his trip as a "historic mission" and "a journey for peace," the President nevertheless

• Pravda's views of Nixon's Peking visit. Page 2.

said he was under no illusions that "20 years of hostility" between China and the United States would be "swept away by one week of talks."
His goal will be "to find a way to see that we can have differences without being enemies in war," he said.
Accompanied by Mrs. Nixon, the President was in an exuberant mood as he said farewell to cabinet officers, Democratic and Republican leaders of Congress and about 8,000 people who watched him board his helicopter on the south lawn of the White House for the trip to Andrews Air Force Base in suburban Maryland.
Words on the Plaque
He said it was his wish that history would describe his trip in "the words on the plaque which was left on the moon by our first astronauts when they landed there: 'We came in peace for all mankind.'"
Mr. Nixon quoted from the toast that Premier Chou En-lai of China proposed at a dinner he gave in October for Henry A. Kissinger, adviser to the President for national security affairs, when Mr. Kissinger was in Peking for the second time to arrange Mr. Nixon's visit.
Mr. Chou said, according to the President, "The American people are a great people. The Chinese people are a great people. The fact that they are separated by a vast ocean and great differences in philosophy should not prevent them from finding common ground."



ON THEIR WAY—President and Mrs. Nixon waving goodbye as they boarded the Spirit of 76 at Andrews Air Force Base yesterday to start historic Chinese trip.

British Draft Pay Rise Plan In Coal Strike Inquiry Board Shows It to Miners Today

By Alvin Shuster
LONDON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—An official inquiry board completed tonight a report proposing a wage settlement to end Britain's coal strike.
Leaders of the National Union of Mine Workers and officials of the National Coal Board, which runs the nationalized industry, will see copies of the findings tomorrow morning. The proposals will then be made public.
The widespread belief in London tonight was that the three-day court of inquiry, which held hearings for two days this week, will propose a wage increase large enough to be accepted by the 280,000 miners, now in the 35th day of their strike.
If so, the strike could end within a week. But power restrictions—which have crippled British industry, led to the suspension of 1.5 million workers and left millions of homes in darkness—would continue for several weeks. Officials of the Department of Employment thought the number laid off—up 100,000 from yesterday—could be more than 1.5 million because many small employers do not report layoffs.
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Russia Said Ready to Discuss Paying WW II Debt to U.S.

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—The Soviet Union was reported today to be willing to reopen long-dormant discussions with the United States about repaying some of the billions of dollars in American aid it received during World War II.
Rep. William S. Moorhead, D., Pa., said the State Department told him today that Moscow "has agreed after a 12-year suspension in diplomatic talks to reopen the question of a debt settlement with the United States on the lend-lease aid we gave them as allies during and after World War II."
"The Russians say they are ready to meet in Washington with our government to discuss this issue, which has been a major impediment to better relations for more than a decade," the congressman said.
Administration sources privately confirmed this but refused to give details.
Officials suggested the debt talks were part of a larger "package" deal.
The U.S.-Soviet discussions founded in 1960, when the United States determined, after four sessions, that the Russians would talk about debt settlement only in conjunction with American trade concessions.
These hinged on granting Moscow a most favored nation status, which had been expressly forbidden by Congress.
The American negotiator, Charles E. Bohlen, later named ambassador to the Soviet Union, said at the time that if the Russians showed good intentions by settling their World War II debt, Congress might be better disposed to change the law barring it from most favored nation status.
Today's development appeared to suggest movement in this direction. So far, only Poland and Yugoslavia, among the Communist nations, have been granted the tariff-reducing status which is enjoyed by most non-Communist states. Congress now has before it a bill giving this trading advantage to Romania.
President Nixon Monday lifted restrictions on U.S. sales to China of certain heavy industrial products.
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Congressional sources said that the United States in 1960 had been "willing to settle for \$800 million and the Russians for \$300 million."
Rep. Moorhead heads a House Foreign Operations Subcommittee that has sought, in his words, "to bring about the collection of delinquent international debts owed to the United States."
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Jimmy Weinstein intends to notify the subcommittee formally tomorrow of the Soviet bid, Rep. Moorhead said, and "hopefully will provide other details."

Americans Say 3, in Raids on North Hanoi Claims 7 U.S. Jets Downed

SAIGON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—U.S. jet fighters-bombers struck artillery batteries and other targets in North Vietnam yesterday and today and the U.S. command reported three planes lost.
The Hanoi radio said seven American planes were shot down in the attacks.
The raids into North Vietnam came after a week of record bombing of targets in South Vietnam and Laos aimed at disrupting a Communist offensive believed set for Monday, when President Nixon is scheduled to arrive in Peking.
The U.S. command said the two days of raids against the North were aimed at 130-mm. artillery capable of firing into South Vietnam and against missile and anti-aircraft batteries that put up heavy fire against the attacking Air Force and Navy planes.
The radio in Hanoi, which first reported the raids yesterday, broadcast new details today. It said that seven planes were shot down, with some of the pilots killed and others captured.
Initial reports said the U.S. planes destroyed five of the Communist artillery batteries and that other planes knocked out two surface-to-air missile sites north of the artillery sites, which were just above the Demilitarized Zone.
The strikes against the North ended today, just five hours before Mr. Nixon's departure for Peking.
At the same time, dispatches from Phnom Penh said an American observation plane was shot down by Communist ground fire 35 miles southwest of the Cambodian capital today and that one pilot was reported killed and the other rescued.
Guns Called a Threat
U.S. spokesmen in Saigon said some of the big North Vietnamese artillery pieces were situated within the DMZ and others in the southern panhandle. The command said these guns constituted a threat to withdrawing American troops.
The closest Americans to the DMZ are at Phu Bai, 45 miles southeast of the DMZ and well beyond the 17-mile range of the big guns, but they could hit South Vietnamese bases which protect the American northern flank.
An American spokesman said that only about 100 bombing strikes by individual planes were involved in the raids. He said later that reports of as many as 150 strikes in North Vietnam were "exaggerated." However, the figure was reported killed and the other rescued.
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Aimed at White House Secrecy Senate Passes Bill Requiring It to Know of All U.S. Pacts

By John W. Finney
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—The Senate, in a step aimed at restricting secrecy by the executive branch on foreign commitments, unanimously approved legislation yesterday that would require all international agreements to be submitted to Congress for its information.
The legislation, opposed by the State Department and adopted by the Senate 81 to 0 with no controversy, was put forward by the Foreign Relations Committee as "a significant step toward redressing the imbalance between Congress and the executive in the making of foreign policy."
The legislation was introduced by Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., in February, 1970, following the discovery of previously secret executive agreements signed in the 1960s with Ethiopia, Laos, Thailand, South Korea and Spain.
The Senate leadership said that it was only coincidental that action was taken on the eve of President Nixon's departure for China.
In the House, where a similar bill has been introduced by Rep. F. Bradford Morse, R., Mass., Rep. Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said the legislation would be given "prior consideration."
It appeared from the unanimous Senate vote that the Nixon administration had made no concerted effort to block the bill on the floor. One possibility was that the administration expects the bill to die in the House, just as similar legislation did in 1966. The White House had no comment on the Senate action.
Under the legislation, the secretary of state would be required to transmit to Congress the text of any international agreement—other than a treaty—within 60 days after it was signed. Any secret agreement would be submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee.
The legislation is particularly aimed at the executive branch practice of entering into agreements that do not require congressional approval and about which Congress is sometimes not informed. Under existing law, the State Department periodically publishes all unclassified international agreements, but on occasions the executive branch has withheld from Congress secret agreements that it regards as diplomatically or militarily sensitive.
The argument made by both the Foreign Relations Committee in its report on the bill and by Sen. Case in the brief floor debate was that Congress must be informed of all international agreements if it is to assert an independent judgment on foreign policy decisions and to provide a check on the executive branch's entering into foreign commitments.
Life since has branded the biography a hoax. Its author, Clifford Irving, and his wife are under investigation by grand juries in New York. Mrs. Irving was arrested yesterday under a Swiss warrant which charges her with forgery for depositing in Swiss banks checks totaling \$680,000 meant to be turned over to Mr. Hughes.

After Four Aides Are Expelled Hughes Abandons Bahamas for Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Billionaire Howard Hughes flew here today at the invitation of the Nicaraguan government after abandoning his Bahamas hotel retreat when four of his aides were deported by the Bahamian government.
A Nicaraguan government spokesman said Mr. Hughes had been negotiating for some time with President Anastasio Somoza's regime "on business" and the time was deemed right for Mr. Hughes to make a visit to the Central American republic with 17 million population.
The Las Vegas Review-Journal, in Nevada, quoted Hughes sources as saying it was not the billionaire's intention to stay long in Nicaragua.
"This is just a temporary stop. We expect him to arrive in the United States shortly and there is a good chance he will hold a face-to-face press conference," another Hughes source in Las Vegas said.
Mr. Hughes eventually plans to go to Mexico to live permanently.
State Department sources in Washington said they understood Mr. Hughes has business interests in Nicaragua.
Mr. Hughes arrived in the Nicaraguan capital at midday, by private plane from Miami, where he had flown earlier from Nassau.
His arrival ended 12 hours of speculation concerning his whereabouts. Even the American Embassy here was unaware of his plans and said they did not know where he was staying.
Bahamian authorities put four of Mr. Hughes' aides on American planes and sent them back to the United States because they were working in the Bahamas without proper immigration status.
Mr. Hughes apparently made a quick decision to leave and his suite was emptied of personal property and turned back to the hotel by midnight yesterday.
The secretive billionaire, who has not been seen in public since 1957, had been living in the Bahamas since he left Las Vegas under mysterious circumstances a year and a half ago.
Mr. Hughes came partly out of seclusion last month to give a telephone interview to seven reporters to deny the authenticity of a biography which was to be published by McGraw-Hill and Life magazine.
Life since has branded the biography a hoax. Its author, Clifford Irving, and his wife are under investigation by grand juries in New York. Mrs. Irving was arrested yesterday under a Swiss warrant which charges her with forgery for depositing in Swiss banks checks totaling \$680,000 meant to be turned over to Mr. Hughes.

Luns Says Doubt Grows Russians Want Force Cuts

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17 (AP).—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's doubts that the Russians want to talk about force reductions in Europe have been growing as the Soviet Union continues to ignore the issue, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said today.
Mr. Luns recalled that his predecessor, Manlio Broschi, had been named to explore the question more than four months ago and Moscow has not replied.
"I will not conceal from you," Mr. Luns said, "that we are both disappointed and disturbed by this lack of response. If the other side should not yet be prepared to proceed to detailed explorations, it should say so. Ambiguity serves no good purpose."
U.S. specialists in Washington have suggested other approaches should be tried because they think the Russians are moving toward the Western position.

Hanoi Demands Paris Conference Talks Next Week

PARIS, Feb. 17 (AP).—North Vietnam officially demanded today that the United States and South Vietnam agree to hold a new session of the Vietnam peace talks next Thursday.
The allied side said it has not yet decided when it will agree to a new meeting.
The North Vietnamese delegation to the talks delivered messages to the Washington and Saigon delegations protesting their cancellation of today's meeting because of an anti-war conference in Versailles over the weekend. The allied side said the conference "spoiled the atmosphere for the talks."
North Vietnam said this reason was "indefensible" and called it a "subterfuge designed to allow the United States to mask its acts of intensification of the war."
"We maintain our position, which is that the Paris conference on Vietnam must continue to hold weekly sessions each Thursday. Consequently, the 145th session must be held Feb. 24."

But Bhutto Rejects Mujib's Plea

Exchange of Sick Prisoners Agreed On by India, Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17 (AP).—India and Pakistan, in their first known agreement since the end of their two-week war in December, have decided to exchange seriously wounded and sick prisoners of war, official Indian sources said today.

They said the International Red Cross had informed India of Pakistan's agreement to the exchange.

The sources estimated that there are about 120 seriously wounded and sick Pakistani prisoners in India out of about 94,000 captured, nearly all in what was then East Pakistan and is now Bangladesh.

The number of Indian prisoners who would qualify to be exchanged was not disclosed. Pakistan has so far sent India the names of about 600 Indian soldiers it captured during the war on the western front. India has said about 1,500 of its soldiers are missing.

But Mr. Bhutto offered what the sources termed a "vague commitment" for the future.

There have been reports of mistreatment of the Bhari minority in Bangladesh. The Bhari are suspected of collaborating with the Pakistan

Army in the former East Pakistan and in the war with India.

Mr. Bhutto met Tuesday night with Vittorio Winspeare Guicciardi, special UN envoy, who was visiting in Pakistan.

"We have to give these people in Bangladesh some hope for the future," the UN sources said after the visit, but they did not disclose the nature of Mr. Bhutto's future commitment.

Estimates of the Bhari in Bangladesh run from 800,000 to 1.5 million and the figure for Bengalis in Pakistan ranges from 150,000 to 500,000.

In Calcutta, an Indian government spokesman said yesterday that only 1,390,798 refugees out of the nearly 10 million who fled East Pakistan last year remained to be repatriated to Bangladesh.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bhutto's ruling Pakistan People's party has decided martial law must continue, but has withheld a decision on holding local elections because of possible regional strife, Information Minister Abdul Hafiz Pirzada said today.

He refused to confirm or deny press reports that the party has decided to postpone elections scheduled for March 15 to avert strife with the opposition headed by National Awami League president Khan Abdul Wali Khan.

Mr. Pirzada said the party had decided martial law would have to remain "for some time" in the face of the continued threat of aggression, the need for political and social reforms and with "external and internal intrigues intent on dismembering the country."

EEC Carries Commons By 8-Vote Edge

But More Hurdles Must Be Faced

(Continued from Page 1)

force an immediate election if defeated tonight.

"If this House will not agree to carry out its decision of last Oct. 28 by enacting this legislation," Mr. Heath said, "my colleagues and I are unanimous that in these circumstances this Parliament could not sensibly continue."

Observers could recall no recent direct pledge by a prime minister to resign if beaten on a particular vote. In fact, there has been no such resignations of a British government after defeat in the House of Commons for many decades.

When the vote was announced, Labor members shouted and waved at the other side. The leader of the opposition, Harold Wilson, who once favored British entry, but has changed his mind since losing the 1970 election, got up to ask Mr. Heath, in effect, to abandon the bill.

There were long minutes of disorder until, at last, Mr. Heath was able to rise and make himself heard. Showing not a flicker of emotion, he said firmly:

"Her Majesty's government will now continue with its consistent policy with the same determination that it has shown in the past."

Mr. Heath turned and stalked out of the House to the cheers of the Conservative benches. But he and his cabinet recognize that much of the fight still lies ahead.

One question raised at once by the vote is what the members of the EEC will think about the state of politics in Britain—whether they will have fresh doubts about this country's willingness to join the community.

President Georges Pompidou of France, who played a crucial part in arranging British entry, is due to be here for a visit with Mr. Heath this weekend.

So nervous were the Conservative party managers that the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, was called back from a Far Eastern tour to vote. He had to drop a scheduled visit to Japan.

On the Labor side, one member resigned from the party, citing the European issue. That was Ray Gunter, a former minister of labor. He will remain in the House of Commons as an independent.

Mr. Gunter was actually not in the House tonight—he is on a trip to South Africa. He has been disaffected from the party leadership for a long time now and has not often even turned up to vote.

In his speech earlier today, Mr. Wilson carefully avoided the final commitment that the anti-market extremists want from him. That is a pledge to take Britain out of the EEC if and when Labor comes back to office.

Mr. Wilson said the bill should have 1,000 clauses, detailing all the EEC rules it was adding to British law, instead of just enacting them en bloc. To do it in general language, he said, is legislating "by ukase."

"This bill raises fundamental issues about the rights of this House and about our parliamentary democracy," Mr. Wilson said.

The solicitor-general, Sir Geoffrey Howe, replying, pointed out that the whole theory of the Common Market required members to accept duly-approved rules automatically. He quoted past statements by Mr. Wilson accepting that principle.



SHORT HITCH—Seven-foot-two-inch-tall Terry Evans, 19, shaking hands with an Army Spec. 5 Monday in St. Louis. Evans had been classified 4F because of his height, but was recently reclassified and told to report for an induction examination. They took one short look at him and sent him home almost immediately, 4F again. Maximum height for the Army is six feet eight inches. Yes, he plays college basketball.

Hassan's Power to Diminish, Morocco Is Granted Reforms

RABAT, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—King Hassan II of Morocco announced tonight he will hand over a substantial part of his powers to a new government under a new constitution which is to be submitted to a national referendum.

The king said in a nationwide radio and television broadcast that a national referendum would be held at the end of this month on a new draft constitution. He said that all political organizations could begin campaigning on the document immediately.

Under the new constitution, the king said, he would become an "arbitrator."

He said all executive powers would be invested in the government and parliament would have wider legislative powers.

Election of Assembly

Two-thirds of the new National Assembly would be elected by direct suffrage, the king said, and the rest by indirect suffrage through an electoral college.

An abortive military coup last July which was crushed after 100 persons were killed and the king was taken prisoner, he said, had been a failure because it had not been based on the support of the people.

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Sadat Holds Closed Meeting On Policies With Party Group

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Feb. 17 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat met behind closed doors today with the members of the national congress of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's political organization, to answer pressing questions about internal and foreign policies, especially Cairo's strategy against Israel.

Mr. Sadat cautioned the members of the congress yesterday that Egypt faced a long and patient struggle to recover the territory occupied by Israel after the six-day war in 1967. He vowed to resign if the Egyptians lost faith in his leadership.

As the congress ends its three-day policy review tomorrow, Egypt will receive two high-level visitors whose talks may prove pivotal to Egyptian policy. The

"Great Success"

Other questions, according to published reports, dealt with the outcome of Mr. Sadat's talks in Moscow, which he yesterday called a "great success" how the Arabs would strike at American interests, and the ability of Egypt's armed forces to undertake offensive action against Israel.

Before Mr. Sadat dealt with the questions, Foreign Minister Ghabib and Minister of War Mohammed Sadek submitted reports to the congress.

Minister of Justice Mohammed Salama also reported on the outcome of investigations into student disorders in Cairo last month. It was disclosed today that a Belgian and two Frenchmen had been arrested on suspicion of having attempted to "exploit" the student unrest. The Cairo paper Al-Akhar said they were working on behalf of Israel.

Mr. Lynch, who has always denied the IRA operates against the North from bases in the republic, was calling a cabinet session to discuss IRA activities. The arrest of the four Sinn Féin activists today was regarded in Dublin as being in line with recent pledges from the premier that "there would be no pulling back in relation to pursuing all IRA activities or other subversive acts."

At the same time, Mr. Lynch resolutely opposes British policy in Northern Ireland.

55-year-old housewife said when terrorists fired at a British patrol in Belfast last week died in a hospital today.

Mrs. Elizabeth English was hit in the stomach in the incident in which the army said it did not fire any shots.

Her death brought the province's death toll since August 1969, to 245. Forty persons have died in the violence this year.

Scots Cancel Rugby

EDINBURGH, Feb. 17 (UPI).—The Scottish Rugby Union tonight refused to go through with its five-nation international championship match against Ireland in Dublin Feb. 26, apparently because the visitors fear for their safety.

Italy Regime Is Completed By Andreotti

Will Lead Nation Into Early Elections

ROME, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Giulio Andreotti, 53, was tonight appointed head of a new one-party Christian Democratic government aimed at leading Italy into an early general election.

The announcement of the appointment was made immediately after Mr. Andreotti, leader of the Christian Democrats in the Chamber of Deputies, had called on President Giovanni Leone to present his list of ministers.

The new government, which takes over from the four-party center-left coalition of Emilio Colombo, is a minority government destined to almost certain defeat in parliament.

It is the first time in the 26-year history of the Italian republic that an election has been held before the end of parliament's five-year term.

The new 24-member cabinet, which will be sworn in by President Leone tomorrow morning, contains many of the same ministers as in the previous coalition government.

Aldo Moro remains foreign minister and Mr. Colombo moves from the premiership back to the treasury, a ministry he ran for seven years before becoming premier in July, 1970.

The interior ministry, a key post during what could be a stormy election campaign, went to Mariano Rumor, a former premier and Christian Democrat in party secretary.

Francesco Restivo, interior minister since 1968, became defense minister in place of Mario Tanassi, a Social Democrat.

Mansfield, Scott Dislike Crowds; Plan to Visit China at Later Date

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield and his Republican counterpart, Hugh Scott, said yesterday they hope to make private visits to China as a sequel to President Nixon's trip.

In separate interviews, both Sen. Mansfield and Sen. Scott said they had not been invited to accompany the President to China as part of the official party.

"I never liked large group affairs anyway," fessed Sen. Scott. "Personally, I think we'll get more out of it if we go on our own."

Similar sentiment was expressed by Sen. Mansfield, who has been seeking permission to visit China for more than two years.

"Some of us have designs on going alone later when we can learn something, have a little more time, and not be hemmed in by protocol," he commented.

He said the purpose of any trip he might make to China would be to "talk to [Premier] Chou En-lai and others." He would make a full report to the Senate when he returned, the senator added.

U.S.-China Amity Acceptable To Russia If It Is Not Target

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Feb. 17 (NYT).—As President Nixon left on his journey to Peking today, the Soviet Union said that it viewed a rapprochement between the United States and China as a natural development as long as it was not directed against the Russians' interests.

A lengthy commentary on the President's recent message to Congress on foreign affairs noted with evident satisfaction Mr. Nixon's assurances that "our policy is not aimed against Moscow."

But the analysis by Yuri Zhukov, the author of the Soviet Communist party daily, warned, "There is evidence of a desire both in the Peking leadership and in certain quarters in Washington to use the process of development of American-Chinese contacts to the detriment of a relaxation of international tension."

Withholding an assessment, Mr. Zhukov said: "The logical thing will be to judge the political meaning of the visit on the basis of its actual content and results."

Concerns on Alignment

Ever since July 15 when President Nixon announced his plans to visit Peking, the Soviet leadership has shown concern that Peking and Washington might align against it. This feeling does not appear to have been significantly eased by Mr. Nixon's subsequent announcement that he would journey to Moscow in May.

Mr. Zhukov, who represents a relatively hard line in the spectrum of official Soviet opinion, affirmed the Kremlin's view of Chinese-U.S. relations in a generally critical commentary of the President's foreign policy report.

He rejected what he called the reports' "groundless accusations against peace-loving countries" and said the United States had attempted to shift the blame for the Soviet-U.S. relations onto the Soviet side.

Another analysis of Mr. Nixon's foreign policy message, in Izvestia, the Soviet government newspaper, viewed the report in the context of the 1972 presidential election and the problems facing the Nixon administration at home.

"The domestic baggage with which the Republicans are approaching the elections tends to be rather lightweight," said the Izvestia writer, Yuri Fetisov. "This explains their efforts to publicize supposed successes in the international sphere."

Mr. Fetisov, a former correspondent in Washington, is deputy editor of U.S.A., a Soviet academic monthly devoted to articles about American affairs.

Allying to Mr. Nixon's proposed agenda for his talks with Soviet leaders in May, Mr. Fetisov welcomed his inclusion of trade among the fields in which he felt both the Soviet Union and the United States could benefit from cooperation.

However, Mr. Fetisov added, the President's good intentions were canceled by his insistence in linking cooperation between the two countries to "progress on the major international issues."

Both articles followed a review of Soviet-Chinese amity in the past that was printed yesterday in Izvestia. The article expressed the hope that good relations would be restored between the two countries.

The moderate tone of the article contrasted with the generally shrill and vituperative phrasing of recent Soviet comments about U.S.-Chinese relations.

The Izvestia article appeared directed at pro-Soviet elements that Moscow has suggested might still exist in China and be working for a new era of friendship with the Soviet Union.

Signed by High Official

The historical review, ranging from first contacts between the new Soviet state and China after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution to the current discord, was given added weight by being signed by a high official of the Communist party's Central Committee.

The official, Oleg B. Rakhmanov, who is a first deputy chief of the section dealing with other governing Communist parties, wrote the article as deputy chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

Contending that friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China was deeply rooted in the past, Mr. Rakhmanov said that Soviet policy from the very beginning of Com-

Nixons Skilled At Chopsticks; Forks Optional

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP).—President and Mrs. Nixon are up on the art of using chopsticks, White House aides confirm.

But they'll have to decide at each of four banquets in China whether to try their skills.

The hospitable Chinese are giving their guests an option—providing knives and forks as well as chopsticks.

Mrs. Nixon said she has used chopsticks in Chinese restaurants here and on trips abroad. She predicted both she and the President could do all right with them in China. But she didn't say whether they actually will do so.

Hanoi Claims 7 U.S. Jets

(Continued from Page 1)

They did not include 10 planes flying "protective reaction" strikes against the missile sites.

A communiqué issued by the U.S. command acknowledged that one American Phantom jet was shot down—possibly by a surface-to-air missile—yesterday. Spokesmen queried tonight on the latest Hanoi claim acknowledged that two search-and-rescue operations were still under way over North Vietnam, looking for pilots of at least two other downed planes.

Air Strike in Cambodia

SIEM REAP, Cambodia, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Cambodian aircraft today strafed Communist bunkers outside Angkor Wat as government forces continued their drive to recapture the ancient temple city.

A formation of fighter-bombers hit the bunkers and gun emplacements on the right flank of the Cambodian offensive where the Communists put up their fiercest resistance in a fierce day-long battle yesterday.

11 Killed by Guerrillas In Raid on Thai Town

BANGKOK, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—About 150 guerrillas raided the strategic northern Thai border town of Chiang Khong on the Mekong River bank, about 60 miles north of Bangkok, killing three policemen.

After looting the marketplace in the raid Tuesday, the guerrillas then ambushed police reinforcements and killed four more policemen and four village militiamen, delayed reports reaching here today said.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	6 F	Very cloudy
ALASKA	6 F	Very cloudy
ARIZONA	6 F	Very cloudy
ARKANSAS	6 F	Very cloudy
CALIFORNIA	6 F	Very cloudy
COLORADO	6 F	Very cloudy
CONNECTICUT	6 F	Very cloudy
DELAWARE	6 F	Very cloudy
FLORIDA	6 F	Very cloudy
GEORGIA	6 F	Very cloudy
ILLINOIS	6 F	Very cloudy
INDIANA	6 F	Very cloudy
IOWA	6 F	Very cloudy
KANSAS	6 F	Very cloudy
KENTUCKY	6 F	Very cloudy
LOUISIANA	6 F	Very cloudy
MAINE	6 F	Very cloudy
MARYLAND	6 F	Very cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	6 F	Very cloudy
MICHIGAN	6 F	Very cloudy
MINNESOTA	6 F	Very cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	6 F	Very cloudy
MISSOURI	6 F	Very cloudy
MONTANA	6 F	Very cloudy
NEBRASKA	6 F	Very cloudy
NEVADA	6 F	Very cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6 F	Very cloudy
NEW JERSEY	6 F	Very cloudy
NEW MEXICO	6 F	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	6 F	Very cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	6 F	Very cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	6 F	Very cloudy
OHIO	6 F	Very cloudy
OKLAHOMA	6 F	Very cloudy
OREGON	6 F	Very cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	6 F	Very cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	6 F	Very cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	6 F	Very cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	6 F	Very cloudy
TENNESSEE	6 F	Very cloudy
TEXAS	6 F	Very cloudy
UTAH	6 F	Very cloudy
Vermont	6 F	Very cloudy
VIRGINIA	6 F	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	6 F	Very cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	6 F	Very cloudy
WISCONSIN	6 F	Very cloudy
WYOMING	6 F	Very cloudy

For Lack of Evidence

Paris Court Finds Monsieur X Not Guilty of Cheating Tiercé

PARIS, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Patrice des Moutis, the millionaire horse gambler known throughout France as "Monsieur X," today was cleared of charges of cheating in the state-run pari-mutuel betting system of 42 million francs.

Mr. des Moutis became a popular hero by winning more than \$3 million over a 14-year period on the tiercé, in which a bettor has to guess the finishing order of the first three horses in a selected race.

A court here ruled that Mr. des Moutis and his 85 co-defendants, who placed similar bets on the 1962 Prix de Bordeaux race, did not violate the pari-mutuel rule that any person may bet one combination no more than 20 times.

Pari-mutuel officials said that Mr. des Moutis had masterminded the operation in which a five-horse combination backed 1,800 times in different towns throughout France proved victorious.

Mr. des Moutis, a 51-year-old insurance adjuster, had told the court that his co-defendants were merely his friends who had followed his advice. He could not be responsible for whatever they did, he said.

The court's decision was the latest in a battle between Mr. des Moutis and the pari-mutuel,

which has been trying for 14 years to limit his spectacular success.

Mr. des Moutis's system was simple. He said in court that he realized that by eliminating the horses which had little or no chance of winning, the odds on the winning combination would be drastically reduced.

Thus, on an 18-horse race, more than 4,800 combinations are possible. If the four poorest horses were discarded, the possible winning combinations fell dramatically to 2,200.

Mr. des Moutis first struck the pari-mutuel by racing to 70 different betting centers backing a six-horse combination 2,300 times with a total outlay of about \$60,000. His million-dollar winnings in that little coup prompted the pari-mutuel to bring in the new rule of only 20 combinations a customer.

But the court ruled in a 90-minute judgment today that Mr. des Moutis was just using his wits and skill to guess the winning combination and dismissed the charges brought against all defendants.

Mr. des Moutis earned the name Monsieur X when, for many years, French newspapers were forbidden to use his real name. His earnings from the track have allowed him to run a string of his own racing and to publish his own racing newspaper.

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JAPAN: J. W. B. & Co., 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 1

Gallup Poll

Nixon Gains in Popularity,
53 Percent Give Approval

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Feb. 17.—President Nixon's popularity rating is currently at the highest point recorded by this poll in four months, with 53 percent of Americans expressing approval of the President's performance in office.

The figure is 4 points higher than his previous score of 49 percent approval, recorded in early January.

This survey was conducted Feb. 4-7, shortly after President Nixon announced to the nation his eight-point Vietnam peace plan.

A total of 1,450 persons, aged 18 and older, were interviewed to obtain the results of the latest survey, which was conducted in more than 300 scientifically selected localities. This question was asked:

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Nixon is handling his job as President?

Here are the results, compared

Laird Vows
Development
Of ULMS Sub

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that the United States will go ahead with its new undersea missile-firing submarine unless halting them became part of a U. S.-Soviet arms limitation agreement.

"The Undersea-Launched Missile System is not associated, as far as I am concerned, with SALT at all," Mr. Laird said during an interview.

Asked later if the United States intended to proceed with ULMS development regardless of any agreement at the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks, Mr. Laird replied: "We are moving forward from a period of armed conflict to arms limitation. Of course, if there are terms of an agreement, then those terms will be adhered to."

No Policy Deviation

Mr. Laird, speaking after a closed hearing before the House Armed Services Committee, also said the new air strikes against North Vietnamese gun emplacements just north of the Demilitarized Zone constituted no deviation from the Nixon administration's "protective reaction" strike policy.

Mr. Laird said he regards ULMS as a replacement submarine to the Polaris. "That's absolutely essential if we are going to keep up with the momentum of the Soviet Union."

The administration is asking \$942 million in the new budget for crash development of ULMS, which involves building a new missile and submarine, bigger and more costly than the current generation of Polaris submarines.

Younger U.S. Women Nearing
Zero Growth in Population

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—The number of children that American women were expected to bear dropped so sharply between 1967 and 1971, the Census Bureau reports, that the nation is fast approaching zero population growth rates among younger women.

The average number of children expected by wives aged 15 to 24 dropped from 2.9 to 2.4 in the period, a bureau report said yesterday. Applied to all women in that age group, married or not, this might well mean a fertility rate of 2.3 children.

That is not quite zero population growth, the ideal of the na-

N.Y. Phone Strike
Ends on 218th Day

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP).—Telephone craftsmen voted yesterday to accept a new contract with the New York Telephone Co. and end their 218-day strike, longest in telephone company history.

The three-year contract included a 33 percent increase in base wages, advancing top craftsmen to \$259 a week base pay in the final year. The strike cost more than \$300 million in lost wages and created a backlog of 200,000 customers waiting for phone installations.

DEATH NOTICE

COUNTLESS MATRIAS OPPERSDORFF, 70, formerly Katherine Lynne Thomas of Baltimore, Maryland, died in New York City, Feb. 11, after a short illness. She is survived by two sons, Hans Rolf Oppersdorff of Baltimore and John Rolf Oppersdorff of New York City; three daughters, Mrs. Michael Bradley of Boston, Mrs. Edward Oppersdorff of New York City, and Mrs. Samuel Gwin of Needham, Massachusetts. The funeral took place on Feb. 15 in Wakefield, Rhode Island.

Memorial service for close friends of Edgar SNOW will be held Saturday, February 19th, at 3 p.m. at the Poyer Jean Knox, 12-13 Grand Boulevard, Geneva. The family suggests for those who wish, in lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to the Swiss Red Cross, c/o Swiss Legation, 2000 Geneva, Switzerland.

Nixon's Handling of Job

	Jan.	Latest
Approve	49	53
Disapprove	39	36
No opinion	12	11

Attitudes on two key issues—the economy and the Vietnam war—are reflected in the approval and disapproval ratings given the President.

Only about one person in eight would like to see price-wage controls taken off completely. At the same time, however, a majority of Americans are dissatisfied with the way price-wage controls are currently functioning. A common complaint is that wages remain the same while food prices go up and taxes remain a continuing burden.

A majority of Americans in the current survey, 52 percent, approve of the way President Nixon is handling the Vietnam situation. Thirty-nine percent disapprove and 9 percent do not express an opinion.

Former President Lyndon Johnson, at the beginning of the presidential election year of 1968, had far less support on Vietnam than Mr. Nixon does today. In a February 1968, Gallup survey, 35 percent of persons interviewed said they approved of Mr. Johnson's handling of the Vietnam situation, compared to 52 percent who expressed disapproval and 15 percent who did not express an opinion.

Those who express approval of the way President Nixon is handling the Vietnam situation most frequently offer these reasons:

Reasons for Approval	
Mr. Nixon is doing the best he can under the circumstances	18%
Troops are being withdrawn	15
Troops are being withdrawn with specific mention of "withdrawal with honor"	4
Our involvement is being ended	15
Other favorable comments	4
	56%

*Total exceeds 52 percent (the percentage who approve) because of multiple responses.

Here are the chief reasons given by those who disapprove of the way President Nixon is handling the situation:

Reasons for Disapproval	
Promises not kept—Mr. Nixon is not doing what he said he would—escalating rather than de-escalating the war	12%
Troops should be withdrawn at a faster rate	9
Mr. Nixon's motives are political—he's just trying to get re-elected	5
Other unfavorable responses	9
	43%

*Total exceeds 39 percent (the percentage who disapprove) because of multiple responses.

Striking Drop

But the size and speed of the drop in the rates is nonetheless regarded as striking. The bureau noted that it is by far the largest change since 1955, when birth expectation statistics were first published.

The new report has two important social implications. One concerns the future size of the population. If the rate of 2.4 children-a-wife continues, it would then be about 230 million, compared with a present population of about 208 million. Had the 2.9 rate continued, the year 2000 population would be more than 305 million.

Whether lower fertility rates will continue until the year 2000 is not certain, but demographers say. They caution that a population "bomb" remains, since the trend could turn up again as quickly as it has now turned down.

Index Highly Accurate

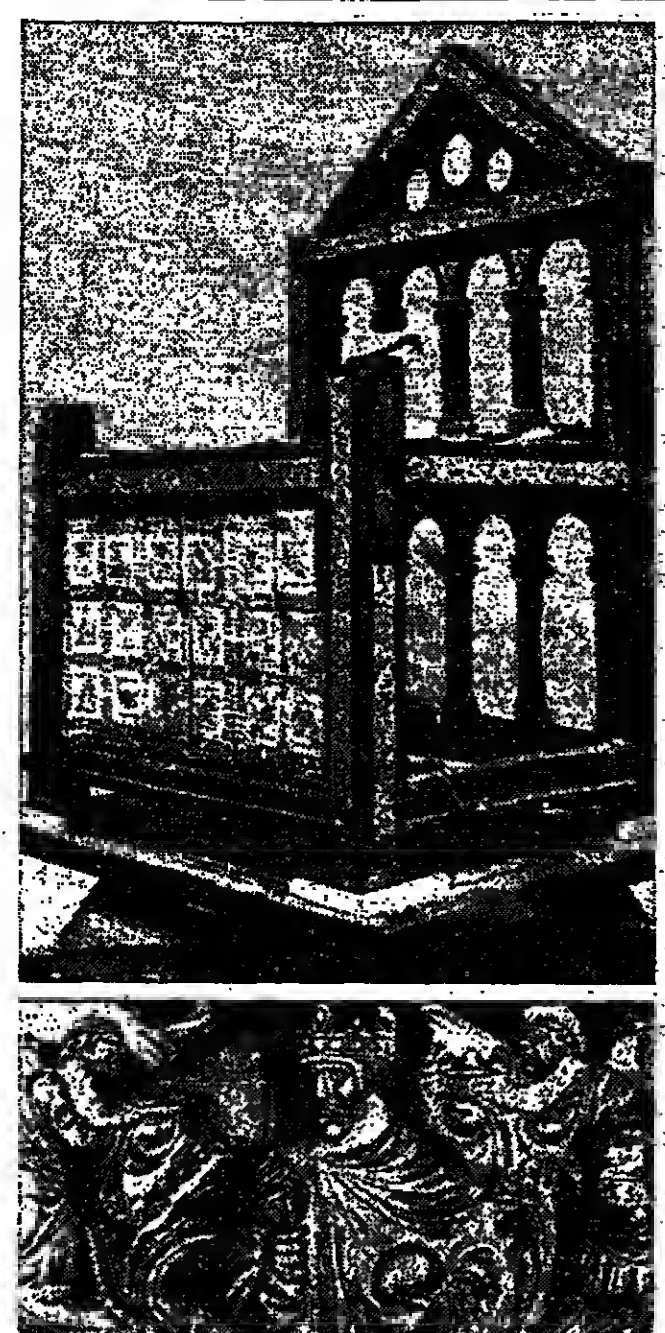
The second implication of the report concerns the size of individual families. It shows a dramatic increase in the number of young wives who want two children or less.

The census report was based on interviews with 15,000 wives in 50,000 households last June.

Birth expectations are generally regarded as highly accurate, proven indicators of future births. While the expectations of individual women are not reliable, analysts estimate that in the aggregate, expectations are accurate to 0.1 child.

Prosit!

WIESBADEN, Germany, Feb. 17 (UPI).—West Germans drank 22 million gallons of beer in 1971, seven million gallons more than in 1970, the federal office of statistics reported. It said the average person drank 68 gallons of beer, as compared with 67 gallons the previous year.



HISTORIC CHAIR—Top photo shows controversial chair that Roman Catholic tradition said was used by St. Peter, as it appears in a Vatican sacristy, after it was removed three years ago from a baroque Bernini-designed vault in St. Peter's Basilica where it was sealed for last 300 years. However, X-rays and scrutiny under powerful microscopes proved the oak wood throne was actually a 9th century gift from King Charles of France to Pope John VIII. Bottom photo shows enlarged detail of the ivory frieze of the chair. King Charles is seen holding the globe, with two angels presenting him two other crowns to illustrate the fact that he was crowned three times.

Michigan Clears Way to Hold
Presidential Primary May 16

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 17 (AP).

The Michigan legislature completed action yesterday to give the state a May 16 presidential primary. Michigan is the ninth of the 10 largest states to institute such a primary.

Gov. William G. Milliken, a Republican, called the bill, which the state senate approved 24-1 yesterday, one of the most important reform measures to be passed by the legislature. He is expected to sign the law quickly.

Michigan has 132 votes at this year's Democratic National Convention, the sixth largest state block, and 48 votes at this year's Republican National Convention.

The measure, already passed by the Michigan house, would divide the vote of the Michigan delegates to the national party conventions in proportion to the percentage of the statewide vote each candidate receives, with two exceptions.

Any candidate receiving less than 5 percent of the vote will be denied any delegates and a portion of delegates may be uncommitted.

No Statewide Delegates

Though there will be no statewide delegate slates, there will be simultaneous election of precinct delegates to county conventions, which in turn will pick members of a state convention that will name the actual national delegates. If more than 5 percent of the statewide vote is cast for a candidate, delegates are uncommitted, then a portion of the national delegates must be uncommitted.

But the number of committed precinct delegates elected will not determine the candidate's percentage of the national delegation. So, a candidate might receive 50 percent of the statewide vote but only 10 percent of the delegates committed to him, but the 50 percent, not the 10 percent, would determine his percentage of the national delegation.

The action will bring presidential candidates to Michigan for primary slumping for the first time since 1928. The election will be the 18th of 24 state presidential primaries in the nation.

Among the 10 largest states, only Texas now does not have such a primary.

No candidate's name will appear on the Michigan ballot without his consent.

Labor's Backing

In other presidential campaign action, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, who had labor's backing in his 1968 campaign against President Nixon and seeks it again, found cause for hope when he beat Sen. Edmund Muskie in three polls among key local union leaders of the AFL-CIO, now meeting in St. Paul, Minn.

Although it professes neutrality among Democratic candidates at

this point, the labor federation

revealed that Sen. Humphrey led polls among 1,822 delegates to conferences of its Committee on Political Education at Atlanta, Dallas and Cincinnati.

At Cincinnati, Sen. Humphrey outpolled Sen. Muskie 49.5 to 38.5 percent. At Dallas, he led 42.3 to 38.1 percent, and at Atlanta 35.3 to 33.9 percent.

Unaware Public Is Interested
In Her, Mrs. Onassis Swears

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (Reuters).

Jacqueline Onassis told a crowded courtroom today she was unaware of any public interest in her in the United States or elsewhere.

Taking the witness stand for the second day against free-lance photographer Ronald Galella, Mrs. Onassis also said she had not seen a great deal of herself in U.S. or foreign periodicals.

She made her replies under sharp questioning by Alfred Julian, counsel for Mr. Galella, whom Mrs. Onassis has accused of terrifying her and endangering her children while photographing them over the last three and a half years.

Mr. Galella is suing Mrs. Onassis for \$13 million on various grounds, including interference with his work as a photographer.

After failing to elicit from Mrs. Onassis any testimony that she had ever seen Secret Servicemen restraining Mr. Galella from photographing her, Mr. Julian suddenly asked her:

"Do you recognize that the public has a great interest in you?"

"No, sir," Mrs. Onassis replied. Pointing to the 75 people who filled every seat in the courtroom, Mr. Julian asked Mrs. Onassis: "Do you think these people are here to see me?"

College Bombing

SUSPECT CAUGHT

OTTAWA, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Canadian authorities announced yesterday the arrest of Karleton Lewis Armstrong, one of the FBI's 10 most wanted men, charged in the United States with the 1970 bombing of the University of Wisconsin which killed one person and injured four.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police officials said Mr. Armstrong, 32, was picked up in Toronto Wednesday "after intensive investigation based on information received in Canada as to his whereabouts."

Mr. Armstrong was being held in Toronto on a Canadian immigration warrant. Three other suspects are wanted in the bombing of the university in Madison, Wis., in the early hours of Aug. 24, 1970.

Valley Chosen
For Landing
Of Apollo-17Moon Flight Planned
For Night of Dec. 6

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—The sixth and last Apollo moon landing will be made by Capt. Eugene A. Cernan and Dr. Harrison H. Schmitt, just south of the Taurus Mountains at the eastern edge of the moon's Sea of Serenity.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced yesterday that the Apollo-17 astronauts, Capt. Cernan, Dr. Schmitt and Lt. Comdr. Ronald E. Evans, would take off from Cape Kennedy, Fla., on the night of Dec. 6, with Capt. Cernan and Dr. Schmitt landing on the moon the morning of Dec. 11.

It will be the first time U.S. astronauts have been rocketed into space at night.

The landing site lies 20 degrees north and 30 degrees east of the center of the moon, in a volcanic valley the space agency has called Taurus-Littrow. The site is named for the Taurus Mountains to the north and the 20-mile-wide Littrow crater to the northwest.

Taurus-Littrow was selected from three sites as one that could be safely reached by the Apollo-17 astronauts and one that would help provide knowledge about the origins and formation of the moon.

Between Two Mountains

Capt. Cernan and Dr. Schmitt will land in a seven-mile-wide valley between two lunar mountains, one 4,500 feet high to the north, and the other 4,000 feet high to the southwest. A 200-foot high rim runs through the valley which is covered with volcanic ash and a series of craters that scientists believe were formed by volcanoes. A huge rockslide lies at the foot of the southwest mountain.

Capt. Cernan and Dr. Schmitt, a civilian geologist, will stay at their landing site for three days, attempting to sample the rockslide, the debris at the foot of both mountains, and volcanic ash that covers the entire site and the 200-foot-high rim.

Geologists believe that the Taurus-Littrow site offers the astronauts a chance to sample some of the oldest (the rockslide) and some of the youngest (the volcanic debris) material on the moon.

The volcanic debris is believed to have come from two sources, a group of small volcanoes that once lay beneath the site and a cluster of cinder cones 60 miles north of the site that scattered their ash on the Taurus-Littrow valley floor.

Taurus-Littrow was chosen over the crater Alphonsus and the crater Cassini. Alphonsus was the least varied of the three and Cassini because there were dangerous cliffs and ruts on all sides of the landing site.

Thousands March
In Paris Against
Tax Privileges

PARIS, Feb. 17 (UPI).

An estimated 30,000 persons staged a march through the eastern working class districts of Paris today chanting slogans against Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and demanding the abolition of tax privileges for stock exchange operators.

The demonstration was headed by Communist party leader Georges Marchais and General Labor Confederation secretary Georges Seguy. It was part of a campaign unleashed against the French tax system after press attacks on the prime minister charging he has been able to avoid paying taxes thanks to various privileges.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who rejected the attacks on his personal finances as false in a nationwide television broadcast yesterday, explained details of his financial situation in an interview with the Bordeaux newspaper Sud-Ouest today.

The prime minister revealed that in addition to two apartments and two country homes he had once owned 2,685 shares in a firm which manufactured electronic and high precision instruments for the aerospace industry.

He sold all but 50 of the shares for almost 800,000 francs in early 1970, when his second wife died, in order to cover large expenses, he said.

During the television broadcast, the prime minister had made no mention of his share holdings.

Lead Poisoning Is Laid Mainly To Car Exhaust

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).

A biochemist for the National Institute of Mental Health has suggested that lead from car exhaust fumes—instead of from lead-based paint—may be the major source of lead poisoning among children who live in cities. If untreated, lead poisoning can cause mental retardation and death.

Dr. David B. Fisher said in a written report, "What one third or more of the lead in city-dwelling Americans comes from inhalation of airborne lead from automobiles."

He said Washington had the highest density of automobile traffic of any U.S. city and argued that cars "probably account for one half or more" of the lead levels of any resident here.

Dr. Fisher also said that black children are more vulnerable to lead poisoning than white children because of a genetic defect known as sickle cell anemia, where the tolerance for lead is lowered.

Russia Must Pay \$250,000
For Illegal Alaska Fishing

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 17 (AP).

Three Soviet officers were fined a total of \$250,000 yesterday on charges of conducting illegal fisheries support activities in U.S. waters, and \$170,000 more will be paid to satisfy civil complaints against their two ships.

The three officers and the vessels, which were seized inside the U.S. 12-mile fishing zone of the Bering Sea last month, were subjects of separate criminal and civil complaints.

A finding of guilty was directed against the three officers by a federal judge after the men changed their pleas from innocent to no contest.

At the same time, G. Kent Edwards, U.S. attorney for Alaska, announced an out-of-court settlement of \$170,000 in the civil case against the ships, the 382-foot processor Lamut and the trawler Kolyan.

"This record assessment against the Soviet fishermen and their vessels may be taken as further evidence of our stern attitude toward illegal foreign intrusion into the contiguous fishing zone off Alaska," Mr. Edwards said.

The Russians were seized Jan. 17 by the Coast Guard cutter Storrs nine miles from St. Matthew Island, an uninhabited land speck 200 miles off Alaska. The seizure was marked by a high-sea drama in which the Lamut attempted unsuccessfully to flee custody with a Coast Guard party aboard. The escape attempt was cut short when the Storrs threatened to fire a warning shot.

The defendants—Vladimir Artyukhin, Igor Borvun and Nikolai Pavlyuk—told the judge they understood the consequences of changing their pleas, and had done so voluntarily.

Mr. Pavlyuk was fined \$20,000.

The judge canceled the June 4 presidential election, rescinded the left-drafted constitution of 1946 and ordered Mr. Velasco-Ibarra flown to Panama. Gen. Rodriguez charged Mr. Velasco Ibarra with exploiting the people. Political and military sources said the real reason for the coup was a desire to frustrate a presidential election bid by a populist candidate, Assad Baccarum.

His and other leaders of his left-wing party went into hiding when they learned of the coup.

In Panama, the 77-year-old Mr. Velasco Ibarra, who has been ousted from office four times since 1933, said, "Everything is finished for me. I just want to go to Argentina to read a little and rest."

Thousands March In Paris Against Tax Privileges

PARIS, Feb. 17 (UPI).

An estimated 30,000 persons staged a march through the eastern working class districts of Paris today chanting slogans against Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and demanding the abolition of tax privileges for stock exchange operators.

The demonstration was headed by Communist party leader Georges Marchais and General Labor Confederation secretary Georges Seguy. It was part of a campaign unleashed against the French tax system after press attacks on the prime minister charging he has been able to avoid paying taxes thanks to various privileges.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who rejected the attacks on his personal finances as false in a nationwide television broadcast yesterday, explained details of his financial situation in an interview with the Bordeaux newspaper Sud-Ouest today.

The prime minister revealed that in addition to two apartments and two country homes he had once owned 2,685 shares in a firm which manufactured electronic and high precision instruments for the aerospace industry.

He sold all but 50 of the shares for almost 800,000 francs in early 1970, when his second wife died, in order to cover large expenses, he said.

During the television broadcast, the prime minister had made no mention of his share holdings.

Lead Poisoning Is Laid Mainly To Car Exhaust

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).

A biochemist for the National Institute of Mental Health has suggested that lead from car exhaust fumes—instead of from lead-based paint—may be the major source of lead poisoning among children who live in cities. If untreated, lead poisoning can cause mental retardation and death.

Dr. David B. Fisher said in a written report, "What one third or more of the lead in city-dwelling Americans comes from inhalation of airborne lead from automobiles."

He said Washington had the highest density of automobile traffic of any U.S. city and argued that cars "probably account for one half or more" of the lead levels of any resident here.

Dr. Fisher also said that black children are more vulnerable to lead poisoning than white children because of a genetic defect known as sickle cell anemia, where the tolerance for lead is lowered.

Russia Must Pay \$250,000
For Illegal Alaska Fishing

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Cyprus Shows
Makarios It
Supports HimNicosia Still Ignores
Demands by Greece

NICOSIA, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Cyprusis rallied today behind President Makarios, embroiled in a dispute with the Greek government, which wants a government of national unity formed on the island.

Secondary school students demonstrated their support for the archbishop in Limassol, in southwest Cyprus in the second day of such displays of loyalty by both adults and students in various parts of the country.

Minor scuffles broke out between opposing factions during today's demonstration in Nicosia. Cyprus is expected to continue to ignore Greek suggestions that a national unity government be formed and that the Cyprus government surrender recently imported Czechoslovak weapons to the Greek-offered National Guard or to the United Nations peace-keeping force on the island.

On Athens, a Greek government statement today said UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has suggested to President Makarios that the arms be placed under control of the UN force.

It said the archbishop has refused three times to heed Greek government suggestions that he surrender the arms to avoid bloodshed.

Grisas Suspected

Greek Cypriot sources in Nicosia have indicated the problems over the weapons would cease to exist if former guerrilla leader Gen. George Grivas, suspected of organizing insurrections against the Cyprus government, were removed from the island.

On Ankara, the Turkish Foreign Ministry said although Turkey was closely following the dispute between the Greek government and President Makarios, it had no direct concern in whether the Cyprus government should be reorganized.

It said Turkey's primary concern was to see the rights respected of both Turkey and of Turkish Cypriots, as laid down by international agreements on Cyprus.

Meanwhile, as the dispute continues, Cyprus police remain on the alert with intensified patrols and heavier guards on police stations and public buildings.

Deadline Is Set
In Finland for
2-Party Coalition

HELSINKI, Feb. 17 (UPI).—President Uho K. Kekkonen today gave the Social Democrats and the Centre Party until Monday to patch up their differences and agree on the formation of a new center-left government.

Mr. Kekkonen said earlier he had given Premier-designate, Rafael Paasio, a Social Democrat, until tonight to finalize government soundings with the Centre Party, the Swedish People's party and the Liberal People's party.

The Communist-dominated People's Democratic League withdrew from a planned five-party coalition yesterday and said they could not cooperate in a government which planned any kind of a trade agreement with the European Economic Community.

Mr. Paasio and Johannes Virolainen, the Centre party chairman, met with Mr. Kekkonen during the afternoon and Mr. Paasio said after the meeting, "The deadline now is on Monday."

Political sources said today that Mr. Paasio had so far failed in his efforts because the Social Democrats were not willing to meet the Centre's demands to raise the price of several agricultural products.



Pierre Clementi, French actor facing drug charges, in Rome court yesterday.

Berger May Renew Appeal

Clementi Drug Trial Begins
As Fellini, De Sica Testify

ROME, Feb. 17.—Film personalities held the spotlight today in three separate drug-related actions in Italy as the trial of France's Pierre Clementi began. William Berger of the United States said he may renew his appeal and Italian actress Elisabeth Martinelli was detained, and then released without being charged.

Mr. Clementi, a 28-year-old film actor whose credits include Pier Paolo Pasolini's "Pier Paolo" and Luis Buñuel's "Belle de Jour," had star support as his lawyer called directors Federico Fellini and Vittorio De Sica as witnesses in the trial here. The Frenchman was arrested almost seven months ago after police raided the Rome apartment he was occupying with an Italian girl, Anna Maria Lauricella. Both were jailed.

Police claimed the raid netted 20 grams of cocaine, some LSD and pipes that had been used for smoking hashish. Mr. Clementi denied knowledge of the drugs. The two directors testified favorably on Mr. Clementi's character and an actors' agency representative said that he could not have afforded the drugs found in the apartment. The hearing was adjourned until next Thursday.

Decision Upheld

Mr. Berger, who had spent 237 days in jail on drug charges, lost his appeal in Salerno for a verdict of innocent. The appeals court yesterday merely upheld a lower court decision acquitting Mr. Berger for lack of evidence, which in Italy is a different verdict from being declared completely innocent. Mr. Berger said today that he may carry the case to a higher court, saying he was unsatisfied with "that abortion." The Austrian-born U.S. citizen, who appeared in a series of Italian Westerns before his arrest on Aug. 5, 1970, lost his wife Carol during the case. She was also arrested, along with some guests, in a police raid on the Bergers' Amalfi Coast villa, and died after two months of pre-trial imprisonment after suffering from hepatitis. A Salerno court acquitted Mr. Berger last March 30.

The charges against Mr. Berger were based on one piece of evidence—about nine-tenths of a gram of marijuana found in a cigarette case in a guestroom during the raid.

Miss Martinelli was detained here this morning by three policemen disguised as hippies and questioned in connection with the arrest last Friday of a nightclub owner, Paolo Vassallo, on drug charges. Police said they found cocaine hidden in the nightclub's men's room and cocaine and opium in Mr. Vassallo's car. The nightclub has been closed.

The 37-year-old actress was released after an hour. She had been arrested while being taken home on a date by director Franco Rosellini.

Intruder Stabs
3 Tots to Death
In U.K. Hospital

BLACKPOOL, England, Feb. 17 (AP).—A knife-wielding man ran amok among sleeping children in a Blackpool hospital early today and escaped after stabbing three sleeping infants to death.

The police said later that they have detained a man in connection with the slayings. Policemen escorted the man, covered by a blanket, into Blackpool police station.

Two nurses were badly wounded and another child suffered minor stab wounds in the attack on the children's ward of the 900-bed Victoria Hospital.

More than 200 police combed the hospital grounds and a nearby park for the killer, described as a tall young man with dark hair and a foreign accent.

The police said the intruder walked into the ward on the hospital's second floor at 1 a.m. claiming to be a member of the staff and asking for sleeping tablets. Then, without warning, he pulled his knife and stabbed the two duty nurses in the chest and began to race from cot to cot in the ward.

One of the nurses, though seriously wounded, crawled to a telephone and raised the alarm.

The three dead were identified as Deborah Carson, 4, Martin Langhorne, 2, and Nicholas Scott, 2. Another 2-year-old was listed as in "satisfactory" condition.

Edgar Snow's Rites

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Feb. 17 (AP).—The body of Edgar P. Snow, American journalist and friend of China's Chairman Mao Tse-tung, were cremated at Lausanne in a brief private ceremony today. Only his immediate relatives attended the cremation and the religious ceremony held earlier at nearby Evryns where he died Tuesday at 68. A memorial service will be held at 2 p.m. Saturday at the Foyer Jean Knox in Geneva.

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on all scores."
Thom. G. CURTIS (L.H. Williams)

DEEP END

de JERZY SKOLIMOWSKI

Senate Panel Told GM Lied
In Court Over Auto Defect

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Owners of Chevrolet Corvairs had filed almost 700 complaints about fumes or odors in passenger compartments with General Motors by 1968, but in the same year, General Motors officials swore in court that the company had only one or two such complaints, the Senate Commerce Committee was told yesterday.

Moreover, a Department of Transportation witness testified that General Motors records for the period before Corvair production began, in 1959, are "clearly marked by awareness of engine fumes in the ducting" of the heaters, which carry air warmed by the engine into the passenger compartment. The engine fumes are poisonous carbon monoxide.

The witness was Joseph Clark, chief investigator of auto-safety defects in the Transportation Department's national highway traffic safety administration.

Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., put a Philadelphia attorney under oath to establish that General Motors denied in 1966, in a court case, that it was aware of a fume problem.

The attorney, Edward L. Wolf, sued General Motors in 1962 on behalf of John F. Peary, who suffered permanent brain damage from carbon monoxide inhaled while driving a 1961 Corvair Greenbriar station wagon.

In depositions later surrendered to General Motors as a condition for settling the suit, for \$125,000, Mr. Wolf said, company experts swore they knew of no hazard. He submitted a special paper of April 5, 1969, in which General Motors denied "any duty on its part to warn of any dangers as none were known or should have been known to defendant."

General Motors stopped producing Corvairs with the 1969 models.

No Change Set
For Bonn Jet

BONN, Feb. 17 (AP).—The makers of West Germany's first post-war jet airliner said today they will not alter the plane's basic design despite a crash Feb. 1 which destroyed the first prototype and killed one of its test pilots.

Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke (VFW), of Bremen, said that construction of a third prototype and of the first series of production aircraft will be accelerated as soon as the crash investigation is completed. The second prototype of the VFW-614 twin-jet, medium-range commercial airliner was recently completed but has been grounded for the duration of the probe.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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Dirty Harry
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STORM DOWN UNDER—An automobile, virtually unidentifiable as such, at lower right, is awash in a downtown Melbourne street yesterday after a one-hour, three-inch rainstorm turned many of the city's streets into virtual flash flood rivers.

Vatican Sets New Liturgy For Converts

Entry Into Church By Degrees Planned

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 17 (UPI).—The Vatican announced a new liturgy today that will enable converts to Roman Catholicism to enter the church by slow degrees.

The reform offers religious life to a variety of people, from African polygamists while they are getting rid of their wives to doubters who are groping their way to faith.

Would-be converts will be welcomed into the church community after a period of instruction in a ceremony which marks them as "catechumens" or apprentices in religious life and practices.

Only after further instructions lasting for several years will they, in different stages, become baptized, confirmed and given first communion.

However, the Vatican stressed that the whole process may be compressed into a brief period in cases of need, for example where a convert is dying.

The reform of what the Vatican calls "Christian initiation" for adults returns to the practice of the early church.

In those days, converts were allowed to attend the "Liturgy of the Word" at the beginning of the mass, when they heard Bible readings and prayers. But they were excluded from the consecration of bread and wine in the eucharist until after confirmation.

The reform restores prayers for catechumens, which can be said in the first part of the mass.

The Vatican released the Latin-language text of the new rite today to mark the start of Lent, the period when newcomers traditionally are instructed in the faith.

The rite already has been put into effect in France, Belgium, Canada, Japan and some other areas. It will go into general use as soon as national conferences of bishops have adapted it to local needs.

The rite was drawn up by the Centre National de Pastoral Liturgique in Paris and by the Vatican Congregation for Divine Worship. Work on the subject began in 1963.

The Rev. Jacques Cellier said that in a sense the reform will make it harder for converts to become full members of the church, but they would arrive with a more solid faith. On the other hand, he said, it would make it easier for people to take part in religious life without making a definite commitment.

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LUNCHTIME—Porgy and Bess, the polar bears at the Chessington Zoo in England, eagerly awaiting arrival of their feeder in anticipation of a sunny picnic.

Rhodesia Plans to Give Todds Hearing at Closed Tribunal

SALISBURY, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said today that former Prime Minister Garfield Todd and his daughter, Judith, 22, held without trial for a month—will be brought before a judicial review tribunal.

But Mrs. Grace Todd, wife of the detained former premier of Southern Rhodesia, called the tribunal an attempt to whitewash the Smith government's acts. She said she doubted whether her husband and daughter would be prepared to appear before the closed hearing.

The tribunal will also review the cases of two detained African nationalists, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Chinamano, who have also been held without trial for four weeks.

Mr. Chinamano is treasurer of the African National Council (ANC), which is opposed to the proposals for settling Rhodesia's independence dispute with Britain.

Evidence Collected
In an interview with the Rhodesia Herald, Mr. Smith said that evidence against the four had now been collected and was ready for presentation to the tribunal, which would be held "as soon as possible."

A delegation from the African National Council, whose cause the Todds were supporting, today conferred with officials of the British Rhodesian Commission—here to test Rhodesian opinion on the settlement proposals—about African charges of intimidation of opponents of the proposals.

Led by the Rev. Canaan Banana, deputy-chairman of the ANC, the delegation met two British commissioners who have been detailed to investigate charges of intimidation levelled by both supporters and opponents of the settlement terms.

Meanwhile, three young Africans appeared in court here today accused of secretly entering Rhodesia with Communist supplies and plotting to disrupt the work of the Pearce Commission.

One of the three is alleged to have told police interrogators after his arrest five days ago that after military and political training in Zambia and Tanzania he had been told to go to Rhodesia "to shoot Europeans in the street and place land mines."

Italian Newsman Freed, Ousted By Czech Police
VIENNA, Feb. 17 (AP).—Italian journalist Valerio Obetto was expelled from Czechoslovakia today as a persona non grata because of gross violation of Czechoslovak law, the Czech news agency, CTK, reported.

CTK said Mr. Obetto had been arrested by Czechoslovak security forces Jan. 5, when "written material with anti-state content was found in his luggage during customs clearance."

Study of the written material and further investigations proved that during a tourist trip to Czechoslovakia, Mr. Obetto was fulfilling the task of a contract man between the emigrant Jiri Pelikan and persons in Czechoslovakia engaging in active activities against the Czechoslovak state and social system.

News of the Italian radio journalist's arrest caused protest actions in Rome. The Italian ambassador in Prague also intervened on his behalf with Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chroupek.

Tax-Free Miami Organisation

The Hughes Medical Institute Is Heir to Recluse's Billions

By Dial Torgerson

MIAMI, Feb. 17.—Where will all the money go when Howard Hughes dies?

At 8 a.m. Jan. 7 telephonic news conference, a reporter asked Mr. Hughes—who is 80, single and childless—if he wanted to further medical research. Mr. Hughes replied:

"Eventually, that's where the bulk of my estate will go."

In Miami, on the upper floors of a modest medical arts building, is the headquarters of the organization apparently destined to be heir to Mr. Hughes's \$2.5-billion holdings. A sign reads: Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

If, indeed, the institute inherits the Hughes empire, it will then become an empire itself—and whoever runs it will be master of what is now the incredible world of Howard Hughes.

Already, the victors in the viciously fought Hughes corporate power struggle have moved into top spots in the institute hierarchy.

Can a small, virtually unknown institute rule an empire? It has, and does.

Mr. Hughes's personal tax-exempt paradise, the medical institute is now titular master of the \$200-million Hughes Aircraft Co., of Culver City, Calif.

Since 1964, thanks to an intricate series of corporate strategies, the institute has enabled the aerospace-electronics giant to amass tens of millions of dollars in tax-free profits.

Mr. Hughes gave the aircraft company to the institute, made himself its sole trustee and thus retained control, saved taxes and indulged his favorite philanthropy.

But there is now trouble in Mr. Hughes's paradise.

In Washington, the Internal Revenue Service is scrutinizing the tax-free status of the medical institute, applying to it the tough, new standards of the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

An unfavorable ruling could create the first cracks in the monolithic structure so carefully contrived by creative incorporation. Among the possible effects, it could:

• Force the institute to increase its payout for medical research from the million dollars a year it has been averaging to perhaps \$30 million a year.

• Force the institute to give away or sell half of its stock in the aircraft company.

• Force the institute to pay a 4 percent estate tax on investment income.

It would mean that Mr. Hughes could lose the advantages of tax exemption and the tight retention of control he gained through the creation of the institute. It also could enable him to indulge his favorite charity with 30 times the enthusiasm he previously has shown.

But these regulations only apply if the institute is ruled to be a private foundation. And this is not what the institute is requesting. It wants to stay as it is—as free of taxes and regulation as possible.

The institute is asking to be given the status of a medical-research organization operated in conjunction with a hospital.

As such it would remain a straight charity and avoid both the taxes and the stringent new conditions required of foundations.

The institute makes grants-called "investigatorships"—to researchers at various medical schools and hospitals throughout the United States. But it has a working relationship only with the University of Miami School of Medicine.

The school of medicine's directory has one line referring to the Hughes Medical Institute, and lists a phone number but no officers.

The school of medicine is affiliated with both the institute and Jackson Memorial Hospital. All three share the same big medical complex not far from downtown Miami.

Is the institute operated in conjunction with Jackson Memorial Hospital? This may be one of the matters the IRS must decide.

So far, the Hughes families

EEC Group Proffers Plan On Unity Bid

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17 (UPI).—A six-months action program has been devised by the European Commission and was presented today to Common Market representatives as the first effort to relaunch a plan for economic and monetary union.

The plan was outlined by Raymond Barre, the commission's vice-president, and was apparently arranged to give something to everyone.

For France's benefit and the Benelux countries for example, a narrowing of currency exchange rate margins to 2 percent on either side of parity was suggested.

At the end of 1970 the institute had 59 employees, 32 of them research investigators.

It disbursed \$993,281, aiding researchers making studies which included research into antibiotic reaction among anemias, the role of pancreatic enzymes in digestion and the prevention of pesticide-related diseases.

No one denies the institute's contribution to medical science. But the question has been raised: Was the institute formed primarily to aid medical research—or is it a devious, cleverly designed tax dodge?

© Los Angeles Times

Slipyi Prefers Soviet Prison to Life in Vatican

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Josef Cardinal Slipyi, who has lived under both the Kremlin and the Vatican, said today on his 80th birthday that he has suffered more during his "so-called liberty" in the Vatican than under the threat of death in a Soviet prison.

Cardinal Slipyi, the exiled leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, has fought to save his flock from being swallowed up by the Russian Orthodox Church on the one hand and being juridically taken over by the Vatican on the other.

During a birthday mass celebrated with other Ukrainian prelates, Cardinal Slipyi said:

"Some of the sufferings that I have had to undergo since my liberation (from 18 years of Soviet imprisonment) and during the period of my so-called liberty have been more painful than those of my imprisonment or even of the time when I was condemned to death. In jail, the consolations of religion were not always lacking."

Cardinal Slipyi was released in 1963 and installed in a Vatican apartment shortly before Pope Paul VI was elected. He broke silence for the first time during last October's world synod of bishops to accuse the Vatican of selling out his church for the sake of a diplomatic deal with Moscow.

He said the Vatican kept him muted.

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Tribal Nationalism

The return of Cyprus to the headlines is another example of the importance—and the complexity—of the new currents of ethnic nationalism, tribal nationalism, as a disruptive element in the technologically close-knit world of today. For the original Cyprus crisis was in large measure the result of frictions between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots on the island, coupled with a demand for independence from the colonial sovereign, Britain. Northern Ireland might find in that situation echoes of its own dilemma.

But Cypriot independence did not bring an end to the communal troubles on Cyprus. For while it was very widely assumed, particularly in Greece, that Cypriot independence was only a first step toward an early union with the mainland, this has not been the case. Rather a narrowly Cypriot nationalism (albeit one that is predominantly Greek in language and culture) has taken root under Archbishop Makarios, and a brusque effort by the Greek government to assert its hegemony there, although one that has the support of Cypriot fighters for enosis (union) with Greece, headed by Gen. Grivas, has failed. In other words, the Greek Cypriots are divided, while the Turkish Cypriots remain unreconciled.

The troubles of tribal nationalism thus seem to have no end—the blind movements of history that brought alien populations within political entities, whether called colonies or nations, created a global patchwork that now seems in the process of endless unravelment. Cypriot independence

brought the split between the Greek Cypriots without solving the problem of their Turkish neighbors. Irish independence brought the split between north and south, and the clash between Protestants and Catholics (to use the religious labels for an ethnic division) in the north. Indian independence brought a partition along religious lines that has proved as insecure as any arbitrary political boundary; the independence of Bangladesh leaves unsolved the question of the Biharis.

In the United States, the new, vivid, interest in ethnic differences has produced friction between groups that was supposed to be eliminated by the largely voluntary nature of immigration to America and heightened the tribal consciousness of those whose entry into the American system was not voluntary—the blacks, the Indians, the Chicanos and the Puerto Ricans. It would appear that the very size of modern states, the interlocking needs of the groups comprising them, the homogenizing effect of present-day communications, has emphasized the need for man to find some narrower system of loyalties, some smaller community, to sustain his personal and group pride.

The truth of Edith Cavell's words—"Patriotism is not enough"—has been amply demonstrated. But the demonstration has not yet gone, as Nurse Cavell tried to prove by her life and her death, to the point of eliminating hatred for all men. Rather, allegiance to the tribe—cultural, religious, ethnic or linguistic—supplanting allegiance to the political nation—and it is very doubtful that humanity is the gainer.

The British Coal Strike

Prime Minister Edward Heath's government faces its gravest crisis as a result of Britain's first national coal strike since 1926. The walkout has now dragged on for six weeks, forcing widespread power cutbacks and throwing hundreds of thousands out of their jobs. Coming on top of the heaviest unemployment Britain has experienced since the war, the strike has now raised the jobless total to more than two and a half million. If it continues, there will be rapidly growing dangers of food shortages, river pollution and industrial paralysis.

Mr. Heath has refused to give way to what he regards as the miners' unreasonable demands. They are seeking an increase of about 25 percent—far above the 8 percent norm that the government has sought to establish as a limit for wage increases, though without setting up a formal prices and incomes policy. Mr. Heath contends that such a policy failed under the Labor government; he means to check inflation—and get the workers to raise their productivity—by refusing to yield to union demands. Toughness, in effect, is his incomes policy.

However bold this line may be, the question is whether it is politically feasible in Britain or any other modern democracy. In the United States, the Nixon administration tried a somewhat similarly aloof approach to the problem of arresting inflation by slowing the economy and "announcing its policies in the marketplace." August 15—and the wage-price freeze, followed by creation of the Pay Board and Price Commission—changed all that.

But Mr. Heath is a more inflexible politician than Mr. Nixon; he may be willing to risk the survival of his government rather than reverse his position as Mr. Nixon has so often done. Nevertheless, a fact-finding board—the Court of Inquiry, headed by Lord Wilberforce—seems likely to recommend a pay increase well above the offer of about 8 percent held out before the strike by the Coal Board. Depending on how rich the settlement proposal is, and whether the miners accept it, the hard line of the Heath government may be broken. In that case, workers in other industries will seek to follow the coal miners with escalating wage demands.

This is a grim turn of events for Mr. Heath, coming in the midst of a crucial vote to take Britain into the Common Market. But it inescapably raises the issue for Britain—as did the failure of Mr. Nixon's original "game plan" for the United States—of how to construct a national incomes policy that will achieve labor, business and public cooperation. An enduring solution will depend on a willingness on the part of national leaders to forsake sharp adversary politics and on their skillful leadership in bringing labor, management and the public together for concerning economic policies in the common interest before crises develop.

Whatever the immediate outcome of the British crisis—or the November election in this country—the need to develop better solutions to that crucial problem of domestic economic cooperation will remain.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'Papa Doc of Mediterranean?'

Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus appears to be rapidly qualifying for the title of "Papa Doc of the Mediterranean." Like the late President Duvalier of Haiti, he is stockpiling arms in the basement of his palace—more than 3,000 rifles, bazookas and machine guns acquired from Czechoslovakia. Once more Cyprus faces the imminent prospect of renewed bloodshed.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Nixon's Trip to Peking

President Nixon's trip to Peking is more than a simple political move. It marks an attempt to change the direction of American focus toward Asia, a financial migration from the Atlantic to the Pacific. America is resuming its historic march toward its own Far West. Experts are positive that, within five years, Los Angeles, backed by the port of San Francisco, is likely to rival New York. The future of two great peoples is shaping up between the two sides of the Pacific. On one side stands post-industrial

America with its prodigious material, technical and financial capacities; on the other, pre-industrial China looking for financial means, equipment and means of production. The conjunction is inevitable.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

* * *

Long before President Nixon's arrival in Peking, it had been evident to observers in Vietnam that the North Vietnamese war depends on both the local war among princes and the direct or indirect confrontation among the superpowers. It may even dominate Moscow-Peking relations in that part of the world. Even though the operations are taking place on the outskirts of China it is not the Chinese but the Soviets who mostly supply the North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao with arms, ammunition, medicine and money. One can thus speak of a Moscow-Hanoi axis, both capitals being distrustful of the Nixon-Mao summit.

—From Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 18, 1897

PARIS—The Seine still recedes, and it is thought by the Department of Navigation that by Monday or Tuesday next, boats will be able to commence running again, assuming that no rainfall intervenes. At the Pont de la Tourneville yesterday it was at 5m 20cm or a diminution of 25 cm from the previous day, and at the Pont Royal the figures were 6m 11cm, or a diminution of 23cm from the depth of Tuesday. The Marne is also falling, but with less rapidity.

Fifty Years Ago

February 18, 1922

NEW YORK—Mrs. Margot Aquino, whose lectures have excited much public comment in this country, said today that America was no longer a free land. "Restrictions and prohibitions are everywhere," she observed. "I was awakened in my hotel at two o'clock in the morning and told my door was not locked. I can look after my own door. As for prohibition, wine and beer must come back. Prohibition has made criminals of many, many of our young men."



'Wow! They Said This Would Be a Great Year.'

Soviet Dilemma Over Nixon's Peking Visit

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW—What, the Soviet journalist was asked, would be the best possible result of President Nixon's trip to China from the Soviet point of view? There was a long pause. "I think," he finally answered, "that there could be no 'best result.'"

His answer nicely summarizes Moscow's dilemma as it waits uneasily for the spectacle of Nixon in China to begin. "In principle," the Russians have said repeatedly, the normalization of Sino-American relations is a good thing. In fact, however, there is nothing reassuring about a rapprochement between the two countries that are regarded here as the Soviet Union's most dangerous potential enemies.

The vision of Mr. Nixon and Chou En-lai plotting together against Soviet interests is all too plausible in this suspicious capital. Westerners who find the idea a little far-fetched may ask a Soviet official, "Do you really believe such a conspiracy is possible?" and the official may reply, "Can you really tell me it isn't?"

Some of Moscow's uneasiness can be traced to specific fears. The possibility of overt Sino-

American cooperation is the most obvious. The Indo-Pakistani war provided the Russians with an example of cooperation—or at least concurrence—between Washington and Peking which disturbed them greatly.

The Russians also make a connection between Peking's opening to the West and its fierce revival of anti-Soviet propaganda, both at home and abroad. One can easily find thoughtful Soviet citizens who think China will exploit the prestige and material benefits of friendship with America to redouble its "anti-Soviet" campaign.

Many Soviets seem to believe that Maoist power in China requires the existence of a dangerous foreign threat, real or imagined, and that the Soviet Union is replacing America in this role. Sino-American rapprochement, they feel, will confirm this trend and insure even deeper and more durable schemes in the Communist world.

Japan is also a relevant issue. Moscow has been counting Tokyo ardently. According to diplomatic sources here, the courtship has been a one-way affair until now. Japan seems to be regarding its

two giant Communist neighbors in "either-or" terms, especially on economic questions. The Soviet Union may fear that Japan will plump for China, now that America has made this respectable, thus destroying the Russians' hopes for massive Japanese assistance in the development of Siberia and other ventures.

These specific issues don't explain all the uneasiness in Moscow at the prospect of Mr. Nixon's China trip. "It is hard to get the Soviets to talk rationally about China these days," one Asian diplomat observed. "Their capacity for rationality on this subject is limited." Foreign diplomats in Moscow seem to agree that Soviet attitudes toward China are now highly emotional, and not entirely dependent on verifiable evidence.

Damage Is Done

In this realm of emotion, a European diplomat with long experience here observed: "The real damage (caused by the Nixon trip to China) has already been done—the trip itself probably won't make much difference." This observer reasoned that the beginning of communications between

China and the United States was enough to give Soviet fears strong encouragement, and that Moscow will now continue to suspect the worst even without any hard evidence.

Emotion may have less influence on the Soviet experts in Chinese affairs. According to Asian diplomats, a senior Soviet official with substantial responsibilities for China policy has been quoted as saying when asked about the Nixon trip to Peking: "Much ado about nothing." is the quip he makes. Others aren't so cool.

Another emotion that seems to influence the Russians is distrust of Richard Nixon. A special dislike for the President is evident in many quarters here. Soviet journalists and officials question his real motives for going to China. "Theoretically, one said recently, the idea of Sino-American cooperation directed against the Soviet Union is unthinkable—it makes no sense. But, he added, Mr. Nixon may be looking for a 'tactical ploy'—a new source of pressure on the Russians, to enable him to 'bargain from strength' when he comes to Moscow in May.

Another official asked rhetorically why Mr. Nixon has changed U.S. policy now, after so many years of refusing to recognize Peking. The answer, he said, was that Mr. Nixon now thought he could capitalize on the bad state of Sino-Soviet relations.

Reassured

Diplomatic observers here tend to agree that the worst Soviet fears were removed when Mr. Nixon asked to come to Moscow soon after announcing his trip to Peking. This gesture reassured Moscow, it is felt, in that the United States was still interested in its extensive contacts with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Nixon may be much less of a mystery to the Russians than the new Chou En-lai, and his new diplomacy. Despite many protests to the contrary, it now seems that for Moscow an isolated and largely unrecognized China was desirable.

An activist China challenging the Soviet Union at the UN, tempting the United States and Japan with its huge markets and generally taking an active role in world affairs is an unexpected and undesirable prospect for the Kremlin. President Nixon's trip to Peking may be a symbol of the moment when that prospect became a reality.

What Next For U.S. in Subcontinent?

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON—The rival U.S. envoys on the Indian subcontinent, Ambassadors Kenneth B. Keating (India) and Joseph S. Farland (West Pakistan) have recently been in Washington for consultation. It takes little daring to conclude that their presence here signaled a major review of administration policy in that region, where American prestige had rarely fallen into shakier clasp.

The next major step or stumble could well center on the explosive issue of American arms sales in the subcontinent—a subject which has become obscured by political emotion, general ignorance and no small amount of rhetorical rubbish.

Specifically, the next move would be a decision on a pending shipment of weapons to Islamabad that had been authorized more than 15 months ago but suspended as the military crisis spiraled last year toward all-out war.

Gristly Symbolism

Modest in scale but big and grisly in its symbolism, the shipment includes 300 armored personnel carriers for support of infantry troops, some 20 assorted F-104 jet fighters, Canberra bombers and maritime patrol craft, as well as replacements for other weapons systems.

It was approved within the administration late in 1970 as a "one-time exception" to the congressional embargo on U.S. sale of what is coyly described in the bureaucracy as "lethal-end items" to the subcontinent. The shipment has remained in a state of limbo since it surfaced publicly with a furor both here and in India in October, 1970.

Administration witnesses, appearing before Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's subcommittee this month, acknowledged that the shipment had been held up for delivery of the weapons and there is nothing at present to prevent the entire package from being shipped to Karachi.

Kennedy said he had "cause to believe" that the shipment will be resuspended and there are few knowledgeable government officials who are disposed to argue with that assumption.

Since the 1965 war, when foreign-supplied armies of India and West Pakistan staggered to exhaustion and truce after 27 days of war, the United States has played the most negligible role of all the major industrial nations in the arming of the subcontinent. We adopted our embargo policy because of the embarrassing specter of two opposing armies of the Third World mauling each other with American tanks, guns and airplanes.

A few statistics tell the story. The United States supplied half a percent of all major weapons sent to the subcontinent since the 1965 war according to the impartial and authoritative "Arms Trade With the Third World" study by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. The rate was less than \$1 million a year.

Keating Appealed

In the same period the Russians supplied 60 percent of the total or \$130 million a year, with most of the arms going to India. Britain, France and China far outpaced the United States during the post-1965 years in arms sales to the subcontinent.

And so the paradox is that the United States has gotten more unfavorable political mileage out of its diminutive role in the subcontinent arms race than any of the industrial powers who have been fueling it.

Late in 1970, Keating fervently appealed to Washington against the officially sanctioned violation of the embargo on lethal weapons for the benefit of Pakistan.

Either his appeals or the subsequent carnage in East Bengal by the Pakistan Army induced Washington to delay until conditions were defused.

Now Washington faces the next move in the context of its ill-fated commitment to a West Pakistan that has been humbled and dismembered by war and which is undoubtedly seeking help here as well as in Peking to repair the damages done to its war machine.

And so now the question is whether the administration's much-publicized "lift" toward West Pakistan during the war will persist when Washington takes its next crucial step or its stumble in the subcontinent.

Letters

Gideon Footnote

Re "Gideon: an Epitaph," by Anthony Lewis (Herald, Feb. 12-13). Mr. Lewis wrote a moving recapitulation of Gideon's fight for freedom and nearly everyone's right to counsel in U.S. criminal courts. May I add a footnote? Gideon might never have had his second day in court had it not been for the efforts of Juanita Greene, and her newspaper, the Miami Herald, who took up Gideon's battle about 10 years ago.

Paris.

B. GATES.

Nixon's Critics

The Democrats attacking the President's attempt at negotiating an end to the Vietnam war and the return of the prisoners of war, along with their supporters (viz. several columnists in the HET), admit that their actions lessen the chance that the President will succeed, but feel that the needs of political opposition override. That is their judgment to make.

However, the rest of us may be pardoned if we have some doubt about what compelling superiority in their views over Americans men in South Vietnam, the diminished hope for American POWs in North Vietnam and the diminished hope for peace. Granted, they have a precedent, in this conflict, for unrestrained opposition to their

country's policy on war and peace. We might have been permitted to hope, however, that as that policy has come more and more to gain the support of a full consensus of the country, they might have chosen to return to an earlier precedent, deeply rooted and of some stature, that when peace and American lives are at stake, politics stops at the water's edge.

JERRY B. FULMER.

Fully, Switzerland.

Foul Ball

Good God, baseball already.

Paris.

H. JOHNSTON.

'Thank You,' Avery

It seems to me somebody ought to write Avery Brundage a "thank you" note on behalf of Karl Schwartz. After all, he has been allowed to compete at Sapporo, the best he could have done would have been to collect three gold medals and join Toni Salter and Jean-Claude Killy in the record books. On the other hand, he could have stubbed his toe and drawn a blank.

As it is, he has achieved world renown and the status of a martyr. Without so much as putting on his skis, he could retire from Sapporo a hero who, having shown what a great sportsman he is by urging his countrymen to stay on and compete, was able to return to Vienna in solitary splendor without the slightest

need to share the limelight with anyone.

Geneva.

R. P. HELMS.

Call the Sheriff

The French want to de-Anglicize their language. Now the Moroccan have a movement to get the French words out of their language and, in fact, the French language out of their country. Why not complete the circle with a drive to remove from English such Arab-originated words as arrabasco, tangerine, admiral and Dhaw-Jones?

Marrakesh, Morocco.

AL HIX.

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By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

By Thomas Lask

هكذا من العمل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Continued on Page

ICI Profit Dropped 3.9% Last Year

Company Cites Lagging Demand, Rising Costs

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Feb. 17.—Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's largest manufacturing complex, said today group net profit dropped 3.9 percent last year, falling to \$28 million from \$102 million in 1970.

The decline followed a 7.5 percent drop in earnings from 1969 to 1970.

Group sales, however, rose 4.1 percent to \$1.62 billion from 1970 sales of \$1.56 billion. At \$220 million, sales overseas accounted for more than half the total.

The chemical giant said "difficult world economic conditions and excess capacity adversely affected important areas of its business. Demand had grown at a slower pace than in the previous year, ICI said.

Cost increases, especially in Britain, were a continuing problem only partly offset by price increases, the company added.

ICI management declared a final dividend of 7.5 pence, making a total of 13.75 pence for the year, unchanged from 1970.

Barclays Profit Up
LONDON, Feb. 17 (UPI)—Barclays Bank Ltd., Britain's largest bank and the fourth largest in the world, today announced record profits, higher dividends and a one-for-one share bonus.

The news triggered a stock market scramble for bank shares, which drove some prices up to record highs.

Barclays said after-tax profit rose 12.5 percent to \$46.7 million from \$41.6 million in 1970.

Pre-tax profit climbed 13.6 percent in the year ended December 31, 1971, from \$76.16 million in 1970. The bank announced a second interim dividend that made the year's total payout 19 percent, up from 18 percent a year earlier.

KLM Profits Less
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17 (AP)—KLM-Royal Dutch Airlines expects a "considerable" loss for the year ending March 31, and foresees its difficulties continuing over the next fiscal year, vice-president R. J. Vogels said today.

"We are in the squeeze of higher costs and lower income per mile," Mr. Vogels said. Passenger traffic and revenues have been rising steadily, but in the expectation of capacity in the jet mile flown, the airline dropped to 82.9 percent in the nine months from 54.5 percent a year earlier, he said.

Beetle's Bloom Fades in America

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP-DJ)—This should be a happy story. Volkswagen today is to turn out VW Beetle number 15,007,034, which the company says is a record for any model because, it says, there were only 15,007,033 Model T Fords produced.

But Ford Motor says that at least 15,754,282 Model Ts were made. So that is one factor tending to depress the celebration.

And here is another. One of those 15,007,034 VW owners say that it had to do all over again they would not buy a Beetle—they would buy a Toyota or a Vega or a Pinto, or a bicycle or something else. In fact, they are trading in their VWs for these other things, and that is one reason VW U.S. sales have plunged 16.2 percent in the past three years.

So VW might not have a record today, and it might have less of a following tomorrow. For the bloom is clearly off the Beetle.

'A Protest Against Detroit'
Thus, this is a sad story, the story of the end of an affair. "The VW used to be a peculiar kind of status symbol. It said, 'I am an individual,' it was a protest against Detroit," says Ernest Dichter, president of the Institute of Motivational Research. But then lots of people bought Bugs, he says; they became ubiquitous. Mr. Dichter confides he is thinking of trading in his own Beetle for a Toyota. He is "not really in love" with his VW anymore, he says.

But the VW people insist the affair is still rapturous. "It is still a universal car," declares a spokesman for Volkswagen of America, the company's U.S. subsidiary that grew to become twice as big as American Motors. "I can't think it is losing its appeal," he states. By the way, he adds, rumors that the Beetle is on its last legs are not true.

"The Beetle is going to keep on and on and on." If undoubtedly will keep going, most industry people say, but they and others maintain that

its life henceforth will be that of just another car, not as part of the family.

Howard Hignman, a sociologist at the University of Colorado, says the commercial success of the Bug spelled it for some owners, who bought it as an "in" thing. He describes the typical owner as "liberal, friendly toward others. Minority groups, poor people and the women's liberation movement didn't bother him." But the people "soon discover they are being imitated by people they do not admire," Mr. Hignman says. Some of them now are turned on by other "in" things, such as bicycle riding and jogging, he believes.

Beetle defectors tend to cite less-emotional factors, such as disappointment with its performance or workmanship.

The spokesman for Volkswagen of America challenges critics to prove their poorer-quality charges. VW does not "fancy of anything that would substantiate" claims that the Bugs are not made the way they used to be, he says. And VW is certainly not the only car to get tarred with the poorer quality brush.

But attacks on the reputation for craftsmanship and quality are critical because much of the original mystique stemmed from the Bug's image of superior workmanship.

Ralph Nader has not helped, either, according to Mr. Hignman. Mr. Nader has stepped up his attacks on the VW's safety characteristics in recent years. It would be stupid for people to have something both unbecomish and unsafe, Mr. Hignman theorizes. (VW denies the Beetle is unsafe.)

Even though VW denies the Beetle is losing its grip, it has broadened its lineup in recent years, importing increasing numbers of buses and trucks, fastback and squareback models, Porsches and Audis. They now account for nearly one-third of VW's U.S. sales. VW says "the growth of the 'large-car' sales has cut into Beetle volume. Sales of Beetles last year also were hurt by product shortages, dock strikes and the import embargo imposed temporarily by President Nixon.



Jack H. Bady

Rolls Sets TriStar Priority As Coal Strike Hits Power

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Rolls-Royce is channeling its dwindling power supplies into the test program for the engines of the Lockheed TriStar Airbus to assure that the aircraft meets its deadline for certification.

A spokesman for the engine company at Derby, where the RB-211 engine is in the final stage of the certification process, said top priority had been placed on the project.

Because of the six-week coal miners' strike and the consequent power shortage, Rolls is getting less than half its usual supply of electric power.

The RB-211 is now undergoing a 180-hour type testing. It should get both British and American official approval in March, in time with the revised schedule, the spokesman said.

The schedule had to be revised when Rolls-Royce went into receivership last year, largely because it had bid too low to get the engine contract for the TriStar project.

Lockheed chairman Daniel Haugthon is currently in London for a presentation of the TriStar to the British Airways Board, the recently established authority supposed to set policy on new aircraft purchases for both of Britain's national airlines.

The market here is primarily British European Airways (BEA), which could take up to 50 Airbus, with perhaps a few additional going to British Overseas Airways Corp. (BOAC). Whoever sells to BEA will have scored a significant breakthrough into the European market, and McDonnell-Douglas has already made a presentation of its DC-10.

"The TriStar is the European A-300-B Airbus, the first prototype of which is now under construction at Toulouse, France," said a spokesman.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

American Express International Banking Corp. has named Jack H. Bady, William B. Bean and Ronald J. Dwyer, senior vice-presidents.

Roman K. Kilat has been promoted to vice-president, international forwarding, at North American Van Lines' Munich-based international division. Guenther J. Freischer, former managing director of European operations, has been named vice-president, international subsidiaries. William E. Benish replaces Mr. Freischer.

James vice-president-market coordination for United Air Lines David H. Robertson has been named regional vice-president in charge of European sales, based in London.

Company Reports
Campbell Soup
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 252.7 250.4
Profits (millions) 17.48 19.79
Per Share 0.52 0.59
First Half
Revenue (millions) 531.6 519.5
Profits (millions) 27.74 33.58
Per Share 0.88 1.06

Company Reports
Eastman Kodak
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 944.2 856.5
Profits (millions) 137.25 134.28
Per Share 0.85 0.77
Year
Revenue (millions) 2,975.0 2,784.4
Profits (millions) 419.21 408.86
Per Share 2.60 2.50

Company Reports
International Harvester
First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 622.0 512.5
Profits (millions) 2.81-12.06
Per Share 0.10-0.47

Company Reports
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 262.9 208.0
Profits (millions) 10.66 5.5
Per Share 0.79 0.42

Company Reports
Year
Revenue (millions) 926.6 796.4
Profits (millions) 31.75 25.66
Per Share 2.37 1.93

Company Reports
North American Philips
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 155.7 110.9
Profits (millions) 7.63-24.07
Per Share 0.86-2.76

Company Reports
Year
Revenue (millions) 565.2 515.7
Profits (millions) 17.13 8.79
Per Share 1.94 1.00

Company Reports
Polaroid
1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 541.27 507.74
Profits (millions) 61.02 65.97
Per Share 1.86 2.01

Company Reports
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 280.8 268.5
Profits (millions) 14.74 14.71
Per Share (Diluted) 0.62 0.61

Jitters Hit Dollar Again In Europe

Some Central Banks Forced to Support Rate

PARIS, Feb. 17 (AP-DJ)—The dollar moved erratically on international exchange markets today, obliging the central banks in West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands to support the rate.

The Bundesbank bought an estimated \$500 million today, the largest daily purchase since the Dec. 12 agreement establishing the new rates. After opening at a new low of 3.171 deutsche marks, the dollar rose as high as 3.174 DM before falling back to 3.168 at the close.

Dealers said the dollar weakened each time the Bundesbank was out of the market.

In Belgium, the dollar fell through its new floor against the franc (the bank is obliged to only support the commercial franc at 43.8075 to the dollar), representing a small devaluation for the financial franc.

Despite Britain's critical power supply problems, the pound held firm in relation to the dollar although it eased in terms of some continental currencies.

The currency jitters became more pronounced this week after Washington reported the size of its 1971 balance-of-payments deficit and Treasury Secretary John Connally indicated that the question of the dollar's convertibility is less important than domestic economic problems.

Dollar Rates
LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:
Feb. 17, '72

	Today	Previous
Sw. (fr per \$1)	2.9056	2.905
Belgian franc	43.85-78	43.825
Dutch mark	3.16	3.155
Danish krona	6.9690-9730	6.9700-90
Free Fr. Fr.	5.48	5.975
Goldfr.	2.1715-30	2.1720-35
Israeli pound	4.30	4.30
Lira	564.75-585.75	586.40-50
Pound	85.00-51	85.80
French	23.06-58	23.06-12
Sw. krona	4.7710-50	4.7690-50
Swiss franc	2.8990-9410	2.8975-45
Yen	368.45	363.55

During the latest 12-month period, margin debt climbed by \$1.7 billion. By contrast, it rose by only \$140 million from the end of May, 1970, which coincided with the bottom of the bear market to the close of January, 1971.

Interviews with money managers and market analysts turned up the general attitude that while this upswing in margin debt went hand in hand with some increase in speculative market activity, it has remained so far within fairly normal limits.

At Beebe & Co., Elliot J. Smith, senior vice-president for

Big Board Rally Turns Downside

By Terry Roberts

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices tried to stretch their rally into a third consecutive session today, but failed to hang on to some early gains and closed virtually unchanged on extremely heavy turnover.

After the first hour of trading, the Dow Jones industrial average had climbed 4.38 to 227.30, its highest level since last May. But from then on it was downhill, and the indicator closed with a loss of 0.51 at 222.03.

Seven issues went through delayed openings due to imbalances in orders. Curtiss-Wright, the session's most active issue, did not trade until 2 p.m., when a huge opening block of 250,000 shares crossed the tape at 30, down 2 from the previous close.

Volume, swelled by 185 blocks of 10,000 or more shares, rose to 22.23 million shares from 20.57 million yesterday.

Volume in White Consolidated also was heavy, and it finished down 1 1/4 at 29 3/4. J. J. Newberry opened late in response to the announcement of terms for a merger with McCrory and closed up 3/8 at 20 3/8. KLM, another late opener, plunged 4 1/8 and closed at 37 1/4 after the company said it expects to report a substantial deficit for the March fiscal year.

Perkin-Elmer, announcing a 2-for-1 split during a trading halt in mid-afternoon, climbed 1 1/4 to 63 1/4, a new high for 1971-72. Motorola leaped 3 1/8 to 87 1/4 at the close after reporting a strong gain in operating net.

Other firm spots included Corning Glass, up 1 1/4 at 214 3/4, and Polaroid, 4 1/2 at 114 1/8.

This brought the rise in Polaroid to more than 11 over the last three sessions.

Amex Declines
The two-day advance on the American Stock Exchange and the OTC market ended as both lists finished slightly lower in active trading.

The exchange's price index, which was up 0.07 at noon, finished off 0.03 at 27.56.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index dropped 0.17 to 132.12.

NASDAQ actives included Canavan, 9 3/4, up 1/4. Rank, 28 3/8, up 5/8. Penn Offshore, 9 3/4, unchanged, and NLT Corp., 34 1/2, up 1/4.

Turnover on the Amex expanded to 7 million shares from 6.9 million yesterday.

Turnover in the counter market climbed to 11.63 million shares from 11.23 million yesterday.

On the bond market prices topped out at mid-session, and drifted lower through the remainder of the session. Corporates closed unchanged on the day and government intermediates were up slightly.

Early Rise Sliced In Heavy Trading

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Margin debt reached a record high at \$6.69 billion in June, 1968. Stock prices continued to climb until December of that year and then began to plunge for the next 17 months.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

J. J. Newberry Gets Merger Offer

McCrory Corp., a subsidiary of Rapid-American, which last week acquired 48.8 percent of J.J. Newberry Co., plans to merge with Newberry. Rapid-American holds a 58 percent interest in McCrory, and in making its tender offer for Newberry it had indicated that it planned to merge the two concerns. McCrory operates the McCrory-Mallin-Green variety stores, the J. Klein department stores, the Lerner stores and Oshes & Economy. Newberry, a diversified retail chain, had a loss in the nine months ended Oct. 30, 1971. Its board meets Friday to discuss the merger proposal.

Dutch Firm Bids for French Bank

Bank Mies & Hope of the Netherlands is negotiating to acquire an "important minority" interest in Banque de Neufilze, Schumberger, Maliet (NSM). The operation is subject to French government approval. NSM early this week announced it had rejected a bid from French group to acquire a majority interest in the bank, which is owned 60 percent by De Neufilze, Schumberger, Maliet, a holding company.

France Said to Approve Ford Bid

The French government has given Ford Motor the go-ahead to take a controlling interest in the construction equipment maker Richier, according to informed sources. They say Ford has since bought 610,000 Richier shares—equivalent to a 51 percent participation—at 56 francs apiece. The move had been pending since last November.

Ringling Plans Circus Complex

The Ringling Bros.-Barnum & Bailey company reports it will construct a multimillion-dollar family entertainment complex in central

Florida, 10 miles from Disney World. It will be located in an entirely new city, to be called Baramon City. The initial two-year construction is scheduled to begin this fall and be completed by 1975. The development will feature a permanent 12,000-seat big top in addition to other attractions.

Soviet Union Cuts TV Prices

The Soviet Union has announced cuts in retail prices of television sets, averaging about 14 percent for black-and-white receivers and 24 percent for color models. The new price of the most popular model, an 18-inch black-and-white set, is 340 rubles (\$408), down from 420 rubles. Larger-screen black-and-white sets were reduced proportionately less. In connection with the price cuts, A. N. Komin, a state price committee official, made public for the first time data on Soviet color TV production. He said about 60,000 color sets were produced last year, and the 1972 target is 80,000 sets. The goal for 1973 is 1.5 million, he said. Production of both color and black-and-white TV sets totaled 5.8 million units last year, only about 87 percent of 1970 output. Retail sales, however, were up 11 percent.

Rating Agency Controls Sought

New York City comptroller Abraham Beame has urged that private credit rating agencies be placed under federal supervision and regulation. In letters to John J. Sparkman, chairman of the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, and to Rep. Wright Patman, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Mr. Beame said that current ratings are "unfair to New York City and cost the taxpayers here millions of dollars annually in unnecessary interest cost." New York City's credit rating is BAA by Moody's and BBB by Standard & Poor's.

U.S. Seen Failing On Inflation Goal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP-DJ)—A private research organization's economic forecast doubts the Nixon administration can slow inflation in the United States to its goal of 2 to 3 percent annually even if the Price Commission tightens Phase 2 controls.

A report by the National Planning Association says price boosts in major industries will have to be cut sharply or even rolled back "to offset inevitable price increases in excess of the target in services, construction, food and other uncontrollable sectors."

The association said the December increase in the U.S. consumer price index was "disturbingly large." Continuation of the 0.4 percent December increase would mean a 4.2 percent increase in the cost of living this year, it said.

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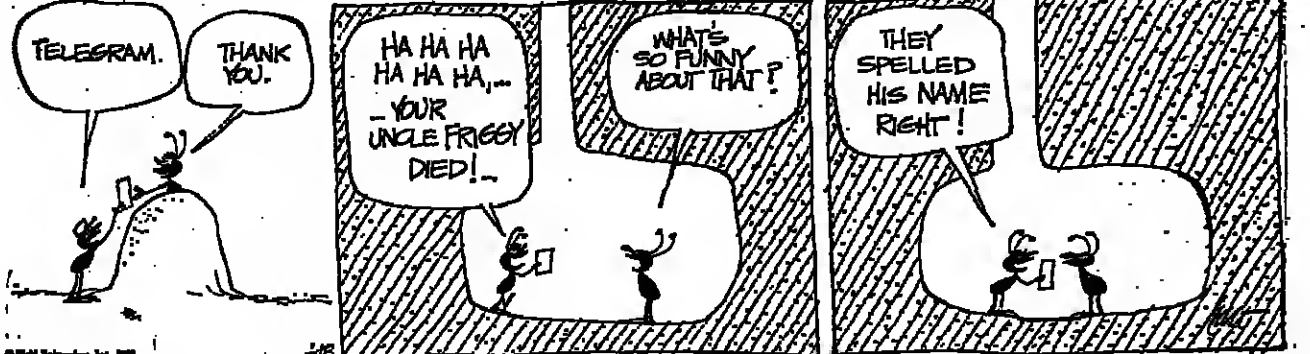
American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An opponent's sacrificial bid poses a delicate problem for a duplicate player. Before taking the risk of bidding one more, as he assumes other players with his holding may have done, he must consider the possibility that the opponents' sacrifice will prove too expensive for them. This was the situation on the diagramed deal.

East-West had to face a barrage after East opened with a strong artificial one-club bid. South jumped to three clubs, and West doubled simply to show that he held a few high cards and convey the message: "We have the balance of strength."

North's jump, at this point, to five clubs was an "advance sacrifice" intended to put pressure on his opponents and make them guess at the five-level. East was no doubt tempted to bid five spades, but instead made a delicate "forcing pass," inviting West to bid a suit.

As West's hand was suited to defense he naturally doubled. East-West knew that they had more than half the high-card strength so there was no question of letting North-South play undoubled.

Now the problem was whether five clubs doubled would give the partnership better results than their own game. Down two would be good for North-South, but down three would be good for East-West.

West led the diamond ten, a "dummy" lead promising the jack, and East put up his ace and collected the king. He shifted to the spade king, and West dropped the queen. As the spade suit was inconsequential, this was a dramatic suit preference signal suggesting a lead in the higher-ranking side-suit, hearts.

East accordingly shifted to the heart jack, the textbook play from this holding when the ten is in dummy. Whether or not South covered, the defense was sure to take three tricks in hearts and 500 points for a top score.

NORTH
 ♠ 5
 ♥ 1073
 ♦ Q8432
 ♣ A865

WEST
 ♠ Q972
 ♥ K55
 ♦ 11096
 ♣ 103

EAST (D)
 ♠ AK1084
 ♥ AJ92
 ♦ A75
 ♣ 7

SOUTH
 ♠ J63
 ♥ Q84
 ♦ K
 ♣ KQJ842

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
 East South West North
 1 ♣ 3 ♣ Dbl 5 ♣
 Pass Pass Dbl Pass
 Pass Pass
 West led the diamond ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DRYBE

LIDAP

SHICLE

CADAFE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoons.

Yesterday's Jumble: UNITY HIKER OSSIFY ARTFUL

Answer: Provides marriage guidance—AN USHER

BOOKS

THE BLUE KNIGHT

By Joseph Wambaugh. Atlantic-Little, Brown & Co. 338 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Eric Pace

OFFICER Bumper Morgan, the hero of Joseph Wambaugh's new police novel, says he doesn't accept cash gifts from people on his beat. But he adds, "I never felt bought... If a guy gave me free meals or a case of booze or a discounted sport coat, Bumper is an old-school patrolman on the Los Angeles force—where Wambaugh himself learned about the policeman's lot as a sergeant, and wrote about it in last year's highly successful first novel, "The New Centurions."

At 40, Bumper has had legs, a punch (he weighs in at nearly 300 pounds), and the romantic self-image that helps keep many policemen from going bonkers over the monotony and squalor of their jobs. He complains that his bosses "don't understand what the cop twirling his stick really means to people who see him stroll down a quiet street throwing that big shadow in an eight-pole hat. Now, after 20 years on the force, he's about to retire and get married. The last three days before his mustering-out are detailed in "The Blue Knight"—which is a sort of spiritual sequel to "The New Centurions."

The hour-to-hour details make fascinating reading for anyone whose curiosity was whetted by what the Knapp Commission showed of the dark side of police life. Now try to tell the public what a cop's-eye view of police brutality and free-loading as well as police courage and compassion. The mixture provides some strong scenes in an uneven book. Wambaugh is no O'Hara, but what he writes is important because there are few really knowledgeable men who try to tell the public what a cop's life is like. Not that a policeman's perceptions are necessarily so sublime that they deserve depicting for artistic reasons. But with crime mounting in the cities, his subculture becomes more and more important to those who look to him for protection. Wambaugh does not present Bumper as typical, but his portrayal suggests answers to some perennial questions about police behavior.

How can a dedicated policeman, whose whole raison d'être is supposed to uphold the law, perjure himself in court? In a particularly affecting set piece, Wambaugh shows Bumper's overzealousness for a conviction leading him astray.

How does a cop get into the business of taking payoffs? Wambaugh presents it as an immortal custom with ground rules that Bumper is careful to observe. He's careful to eat breakfast at Seymour's (restaurant) more than once or twice a week. Bumper says, "although I knew he'd feed me three meals a day." Unfortunately, this restraint is achieved at some literary cost; it means the reader must watch Bumper dine on the cuff at different restaurants, where he eats everything from bagels and lox to Japanese tempura to an obscure Arab delicacy called mooch mooch.

Wambaugh also shows how policemen, being nonverbal types, depend heavily on their intuition. He is good about the loyalties that individuals build up toward one

another during their careers. The trouble is that, given the book's episodic plot, the reader gets the feeling that Wambaugh is flipping through his notebook and addressing himself systematically to headings such as "Workings of Bookie Ring" and "Importance of Badge."

Yet the portrait of Bumper has force and authenticity. Historians of the literature of the police subculture will note that he was foreshadowed by Officer Kilvinsky, a 30-year veteran in "The New Centurions." Bumper, however, has attributes that seem unlikely in a man his age. He digs hard rock. He dates a black chick. He gets involved with 19-year-old belly dancer.

Perhaps things are different on the Coast. Or it could be argued that these are particularizing details meant to keep Bumper from being a stock figure. This reader was left with the impression that Bumper's character was incomplete in the young author's mind—and has been fleshed out with his and pieces of Wambaugh's own experiences and tastes.

Enough evils.

"The Blue Knight" abounds in vivid vignettes of police life and the Los Angeles streets. It effectively conveys the loneliness of an aging man who puts too much of himself into his work. Its wary portrayal of the police will make it controversial in some quarters. But after all, one man's meat is another man's mooch mooch.

Eric Pace covers crime for The New York Times and is the author of the adventure novel "Saboteurs."

Italian Experts Stem Damage to Raphael Work

ROME, Feb. 17 (AP)—A mysterious "disease" that threatened to peel the color from one of Raphael's best known works has been stemmed by Italian art experts.

The painting, "Descent From the Cross," will be back on public display soon in the Borghese Gallery where it has hung for more than three centuries.

One of the masterpieces of the Italian Renaissance, the painting was cracked and the color was flaking off when, in 1965, the Central Institute of Restoration took it away from the Borghese in an attempt to stem the damage.

X-rays revealed that some sections of the work had been repainted. A painstaking cleaning brought out a village and lake in the landscape and detail in the clothing of several figures. A restorer, in the 18th century, had put a film of transparent varnish on the surface of the painting. The varnish, experts said, had been cleaning slowly, but literally it pulled the color from the wood on which Raphael had painted. Once the coat was removed, experts found other layers of varnish. These were stripped off to leave on those colors that Raphael had used.

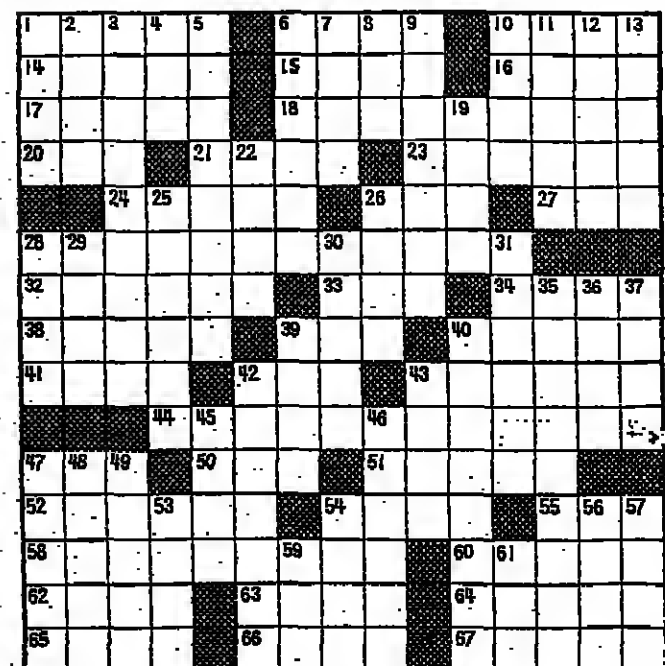
CROSSWORD—By Will Wenz

ACROSS

- 1 Commits a football foul
- 2 Yaphle
- 3 Good cards
- 4 Soviet moon probe
- 5 Actor Ray
- 6 "Anvil"
- 7 African novel
- 8 Dictionary entry: Abbr.
- 9 Endure, in Scotland
- 10 Sample of cloth
- 11 Waterproof fabric
- 12 Greek weight
- 13 Movies Erwin
- 14 "When we were a..."
- 15 Concurred
- 16 Ending for dull or cow
- 17 Esparto
- 18 Storage places
- 19 Bikini part
- 20 Movie studio
- 21 Chemical mixture
- 22 "Vadis"

DOWN

- 1 "I don't believe it!"
- 2 mode
- 3 Against
- 4 Firebug's game
- 5 Dancer Lola
- 6 Dill
- 7 Sticky stuff
- 8 Little oddballs
- 9 Tear open
- 10 on the back
- 11 Amazon dolphin
- 12 Celebration
- 13 Electrical units
- 14 Small amounts
- 15 Becomes dim
- 16 Stupid one
- 17 Cool-hand man
- 18 Confused
- 19 Seed
- 20 Stick bowling
- 21 bones about
- 22 Boy's name
- 23 Do sums
- 24 Kind of tire or rug
- 25 Harp, in Italy
- 26 Mill officers
- 27 Upright
- 28 Hindu holy man
- 29 Impressed
- 30 Musical pipe
- 31 Without concealment
- 32 Soup vegetable
- 33 Workbasket
- 34 Old Irish wine
- 35 Atlantic island group
- 36 Argentine river
- 37 City on the Neva
- 38 Huck or Mickey
- 39 Amalekite king
- 40 Dentist's drills
- 41 Juvenile goings-on
- 42 Bright one on old radio show
- 43 Bake in a kiln
- 44 Heed
- 45 Midst state
- 46 "And I from home"
- 47 Jeweler's glass
- 48 Record, old style
- 49 Explosives
- 50 Passage
- 51 French river
- 52 Chooses
- 53 Cadmus's daughter
- 54 Educator's group: Abbr.



Wilt Tends To Work Too Much

Reaches Plateau But Loses Game

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 17 (UPI).—Wilt Chamberlain was involved in two big goallending calls last night—one which gave him his 30,000th career point and another which gave the Phoenix Suns a 110-109 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers.

Chamberlain, already the National Basketball Association's all-time scorer, reached the 30,000 mark with 21 minutes 9 seconds remaining in the third quarter when Neal Walk was called for goallending on Chamberlain's layup.

The Los Angeles center returned the favor with three seconds left in the game and the Lakers holding their only lead of the night, 109-108. Sun forward Connie Hawkins came for an unassisted layup and Chamberlain was whistled for fouling.

A last-second shot by Jerry West fell short to give the Suns their second victory in five games against the Lakers.

Seattle held a 111-110 lead and a possession with 30 seconds left but failed to get a shot off the required 24 seconds. However, due to the roaring crowd, officials did not hear the 24-second buzzer, time ran out and Seattle triumphed with a victory.

Dick Snyder's long jumper at the final minute salvaged a 112-111 National Basketball Association victory over Boston last night.

Seattle held a 111-110 lead and a possession with 30 seconds left but failed to get a shot off the required 24 seconds. However, due to the roaring crowd, officials did not hear the 24-second buzzer, time ran out and Seattle triumphed with a victory.

Boston coach Tommy Heinsohn protested and finally convinced the referees he was right, but took about six minutes and took the referees another nine minutes to get the game on the dressing room.

Jerry West immediately took advantage of that second chance. He sank a lay-up with one second left.

Still, it was not over. Barry Lewis tried to rebound the ball but couldn't. He called a timeout when play was resumed, found his man, passing to Jerry West who hit his 25-foot jumper.

McDaniels Quits Cougars of ABA or NBA Sonics

SEATTLE, Feb. 17 (UPI).—The Seattle SuperSonics of the National Basketball Association today announced the signing of 7-foot star Jim McDaniel, who recently walked out on the Carolina Cougars of the rival American Basketball Association.

The Sonics' attorneys have been trying to get McDaniel's contract with the Cougars for the past couple of weeks with the hope of finding a loophole that would make a rookie center available to the Sonics in the stretch drive for an NBA playoff berth.

In last year's draft, the star in Western Kentucky was one of the Sonics' two top draft picks. Although it appeared at the time that he would join the Sonics, he ended up being drafted by the Carolina Cougars.

McDaniel's contract with the Cougars is for six years. Under today's law, it is learned that the Cougars had filed suit to get the contract voided and to stop a Los Angeles team from allegedly interfering with McDaniel.

A District Court Judge William P. Gray issued a temporary restraining order against the Cougars, All-Pro basketball player, for which he is pending a show-up hearing on Feb. 20. The order is the only one of its kind in the history of the ABA to Seattle last year.

Colombia 128, Cougars 105. JOHNSVILLE, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Kentucky Cougars, led by coach Fred Schuler, broke open a game in the third quarter and thrashed the Pittsburgh Cougars, 128-105, for their 11th straight victory in the 12th season of the American Basketball Association.

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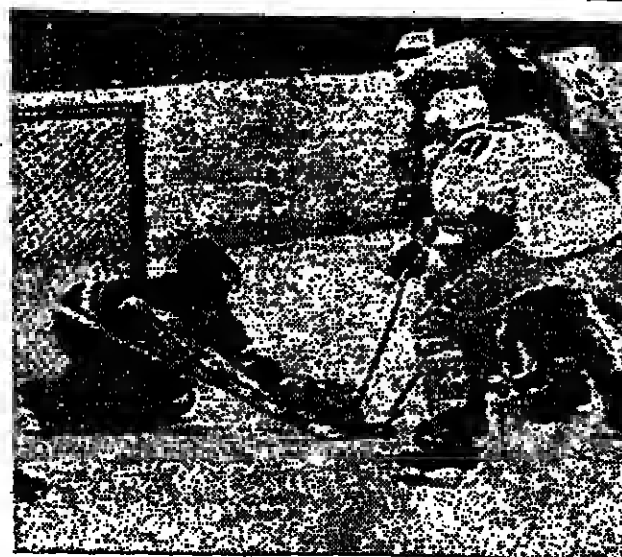
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FEMALE PROTECTION—Rhonda Martin, a 22-year-old student at the University of Minnesota, shows her goallending form in stopping shot in "men's" intramural league play. Miss Martin has had one winning and one losing effort.

Penn State, Maryland Upset

Rated Virginia, N. Carolina

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP).—We did what we had to do and did it well," coach John Bach said after his unranked Penn State team stunned No. 6 Virginia, 85-74.

Howard White of 19th-rated Maryland knew what he had to do, too, last night and did it just as well, sinking a pair of free throws with seven seconds remaining in overtime to beat third-ranked North Carolina, 79-77.

Unbeaten Marquette, listed behind only UCLA in the Associated Press nationwide college basketball poll, averted an upset by waking up in the second half to overtake Jacksonville, 83-79, for victory No. 21.

Two other top ten teams won, seventh-ranked South Carolina edging Nevada-Las Vegas, 84-81, and Marshall, No. 10, turning back Ohio University, 86-76.

"It was just like playing in the Atlantic Coast Conference," said Bill Gibson, coach of Virginia. "It was so noisy the players couldn't even hear me on the bench."

"Penn State is very physical," and the officials let the game get physical. We had a good comeback in the first half when they rallied from a 25-13 deficit to tie it at halftime but we shouldn't have been in that position. It looked like the comeback look was going out of us."

The Nittany Lions took the lead for good at 44-33 with 12 minutes 45 seconds remaining, then solidly widened it as Virginia repeatedly fouled to get the ball back. Ron Brown paced Penn State, now with a 13-7 win-loss record, with 25 points. Barry Parkhill had 20 to top Virginia, losing its second game in 20.

Bob McAdoo of the Tar Heels sank a field goal with 28 seconds left in regulation play to tie the Maryland but missed a 25-footer at the buzzer, giving the Tarps the chance they needed to raise their record to 17-3.

And White took advantage of it. After making just one point on four one-and-one free-throw situations in regulation time, he hit all four of his free throws and one field goal to hand North Carolina its third loss in 20 games.

White finished with 19 points to back up Maryland scoring leader Tom McMillen's 27. McAdoo had 17 to top the Tar Heels. Jacksonville led Marquette, 65-60, early in the second half before the Warriors outscored the Dolphins 18-4, to sew up their 11th consecutive home court triumph.

John Chambers had 32 points and Bob Lacey 21 for Marquette. Ernie Fleming's 21 topped Jacksonville.

The Fighting Gamecocks of South Carolina had a tougher time than expected against Nevada.

Wesleyan 83, Coast Guard 60. Rider 87, Lafayette 84. Boston College 83, Duquesne 65. New Hampshire 72, Conn. 61. St. Peter's 81, King's 67. St. Joe (Pa.) 81, Georgetown (D.C.) 63. Penn St. 85, Virginia 74. Marquette 65, Marquette 60. Syracuse 81, Bucknell 74. American 80, Delaware 74. Temple 84, Pittsburgh 74. Villanova 80, Duquesne 61. Navy 80, Rider 62. Detroit 82, MIT 81.

West Va. 76, Tech 71. W. Va. 87, West-Mary 71. Maryland 78, North Carolina 71 (OT). Davidson 74, Duke 73. Cleveland 80, Richmond 70. Vanderbilt 82, Miss 81.

Marquette 65, Jacksonville 60. Detroit 78, Dayton 76. Marshall 73, D. Green 74. South Carolina 84, Nev-Las Vegas 81.

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Ratelle Hits 150-Footer For Rangers

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Feb. 17 (UPI).—The New York Rangers, with the help of Jean Ratelle's 150-foot goal into an unguarded net, defeated the Vancouver Canucks, 5-1, last night.

Ratelle scored his first goal midway in the second period, and after the Canucks tied it, he gave the Rangers a 2-1 lead with six minutes to play in the second session.

In the third period, the Rangers were short two defenders and the Canucks pulled their goalie. Ratelle faced off against Andre Bordele in the Rangers' circle.

The puck dropped and bounced off Bordele's skates onto Ratelle's stick. Ratelle got the puck, hoping to clear it out of his own end.

He shot up the middle, and the puck slowly slid along the ice and into the empty goal. There was 1 minute 23 seconds remaining in the game.

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Skiers Resume The World Cup In North America

BANFF, Alberta, Feb. 17.—Henri Duvillard and Annemarie Proell continue their quest today for the consolation prize of this ski season—the World Cup.

The ski circuit, fresh from a 10-day stand in Sapporo, Japan, makes its seasonal debut in North America today with a men's giant slalom at Mount Norquay. There'll be a women's special slalom tomorrow and a women's giant slalom Saturday.

Duvillard of France is in the lead in men's World Cup standings with 97 points. Jean-Noel Augert of France is second with 94 points and Karl Schranz of Austria, who has retired from competition, still holds third spot with 83 points. But none of these skiers picked up a medal in the World Cup.

Proell of Austria leads with 203 points. Françoise Maché of France is second with 187 points, but she is out for the season with injuries, and Isabelle Mir of France is third with 173 points. None of these girls picked up an Olympic medal.

Marie-Thérèse Nadig of Switzerland, winner of the women's downhill and giant slalom in Sapporo, is now fourth with 71 points. Barbara Cochran of Richmond, Va., has 64 points.

Men's downhill victor Bernhard Russel of Switzerland is tied for sixth with 65 points while special slalom champion Francesco Pannofino of Italy is in the top 30. Only Gustavo Thoeni of Italy, the giant slalom champion, has a chance to add the consolation prize to his year to medal. He is fourth in Cup standings with 67 points, and should score well in his specialties this week.

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Can Frank Robinson Make Dodgers Winners?

This is the second in a three-part series reviewing the forthcoming baseball season.

National League Western Division SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS

By Joseph Durso
NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Made manager Charlie Fox very happy by winning 29 of 40 games and leading the 1972 season lead by June. Then made Charlie Fox very unhappy by losing 18 of 26 in the stretch while the Dodgers closed with a rash.

But the Giants survived by one game when Juan Marchal pitched them home on the final night. Willie Mays will be 41 in May; Willie McCovey just turned 32. But McCovey underwent operation on knee and Fox reported: "We think it was successful and expect him to play at least 100 games." Between them, the two will manage 36 home runs and could survive as an entry by sharing first base.

LOS ANGELES DODGERS
Walter Alston, voted "manager of the year" in the National League, is back for his 19th season—and he's back with plenty of horses.

In a blockbuster, the Dodgers acquired Frank Robinson from Baltimore for four middle-aged prospects and got Pete Richert, besides. Also sent Dick (Rube) Allen to Chicago White Sox for Tommy John, established left-hander who won 13 games.

Team, which has been working out three times a week in Dodger Stadium for a month, suffered injuries last summer to Bill Singer, Bill Graber and Bill Suder.

ATLANTA BRAVES
Finished eight games behind

title by 12 games, then routinely won three more playoff games against Oakland for their third straight pennant.

Before anyone gets any ideas that the departure of Robinson could signal the end of the Orioles' dominance, consider that the vacancy will enable Merv Rettenmund, the team's leading hitter (.313), to play every day.

Taking Rettenmund's place as the "fourth" outfielder will be Don Baylor, the minor league player of the year in 1970 who last year batted .313 and drove in 86 runs for Rochester.

The 1971 minor league player of the year was Bob Grich, and he'll try and make Mark Belanger's position at shortstop less solid than it has been.

DETROIT TIGERS
The Tigers tried determinedly to trade for the starting pitcher they need so badly, but they failed to get him and therefore head into spring training ostensibly no better off in comparison with the Orioles than last year.

After Mickey Lolich (25 victories) and Joe Coleman (20), the Tigers have to hope Les Cain's shoulder is sound and then hope Joe Niekro or Mike Killebrew can develop into a reliable starter.

The only winter move they were able to make was to get Tom Haller as a backup receiver to Bill Freehan.

BOSTON RED SOX
In a 10-player deal with Milwaukee, the Red Sox acquired a 14-game winner, Marty Pattin, for the starting rotation and Lew Krause for the bullpen. But they yielded George Scott, their best pitcher, and now can only hope that Cecil Cooper, a 22-year-old graduate of the Eastern League (where he batted .343), can move in at first.

If Cooper can't produce (and barring a trade), manager Eddie Leary will have to try such questionable first basemen as Mike Fiers, Duane Josephson or Phil Gagliano, or else move Carl Yastrzemski to first base, a move he doesn't want to make.

CLEVELAND INDIANS
Instead of fighting the real-life Indians who have attacked the club's Chief Wahoon symbol, the baseball Indians should ask the real-life Indians to join them because they need all the help they can get.

Besides hitting Aspromonte

Eastern Division BALTIMORE ORIOLES
Someone finally proved that the Orioles were human last season, but that someone wasn't in the American League. The Orioles coasted to the division

title by 12 games, then routinely won three more playoff games against Oakland for their third straight pennant.

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